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U.S. Index For May Plunges

Forecasting Data Indicate Slower Economic Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's chief economic forecasting gauge plunged 1.2 percent in May, the biggest decline since the stock market collapse in October 1987, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The decline in the Index of Leading Economic Indicators was the third in the last four months, as the gauge continued to indicate U.S. economic growth was slowing. The index is designed to predict economic activity six to nine months into the future.

The 1.2 percent decline was significantly steeper than analysts had been expecting and hit U.S. stock and bond markets hard.

The Dow Jones industrial average skidded 21.63 points, to 2,507.74, in trading Wednesday. Analysts said the sharp decline in the index raised fears about future corporate profits.

U.S. Treasury bond prices also fell amid fears that a weakening economy would prompt heavier government borrowing.

The White House, however, hailed the decline in the indicators index as a sign that slower growth in the economy would relieve pressure on inflation and interest rates.

"The economy is healthy and growing at a slower pace, which means less pressure on inflation and interest rates," said Martin Fiszwater, the chief White House spokesman. "We still think the economy's in very good shape."

The 1.2 percent drop in the leading indicators for May followed a 0.6 percent gain posted in April. The index had fallen 0.6 percent in March and 0.3 percent in February.

For the first five months of 1989, the leading index declined at an annualized rate of 2.0 percent, the government said.

For all of 1988, the index rose 4.5 percent.

The May decline was the steepest since a 1.8 percent plunge in November 1987. That drop reflected the shock to the economy from the 508-point plunge in the Dow Jones industrial average on Oct. 19, 1987.

The April increase had allowed the index to steer clear of the traditional signal of a forthcoming recession — three declines in a row. But the May report added to the overall downward trend this year that has worried many economists.

The drop in the index reported Wednesday reinforced recent government and private industry reports that show almost every sector of the economy contracting because of the Federal Reserve Board's tactic of using high interest rates to control inflation.

For example, only two of the 11 business indicators that make up the composite index — higher stock

See DATA, Page 17

Kiosk

U.S. Aide Slain In Grenada

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A political officer in the U.S. Embassy in Grenada and the island's police commissioner, Cosmos Raymond, were shot and killed Wednesday by a former police officer, who was then killed while being apprehended, the State Department said.

Officials confirmed the deaths of John Butler and the Grenada police commissioner, Mr. Raymond. A witness said the killer appeared to have gone "berserk." No motive was immediately known for the killings. A State Department official said that Mr. Butler did not seem to be a deliberate target.

U.S. 'Spy' a Suicide

MOSCOW (UPI) — The head of the Soviet security and intelligence service said that a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst who reportedly spied for the Soviet Union had committed suicide because of psychological problems. (Page 6.)

General News

South Africa offered its 23 million blacks "democratic participation" in government but without voting rights. Page 7.

Crossword Page 9.
Weather Page 2.

Dow Close The Dollar in New York

Down	DM	1.9625
21.63	Pound	1.568
	Yen	143.26
	FF	6.662

Uno Is Reported to Threaten To Resign as Scandal Grows

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Prime Minister Sosuke Uno was reported Wednesday to have threatened to resign in the face of the governing party's weakening hold on power and impending allegations about his extramarital activities.

Mr. Uno, who assumed the prime ministership earlier this month, was apparently prompted to step down when political aides learned late Tuesday that a popular photo magazine was scheduled to disclose details of his private life in its Friday edition.

The magazine was expected to include an account of the former foreign minister's dalliances with teen-age girls, among others, and his frequent use of a Tokyo dating service. Editors at the weekly publication, Focus, said Wednesday evening that they would not publish the story this week.

The developments Wednesday appeared to mark a dramatic turn in a leadership crisis that started more than a year ago, when reports began emerging that senior politicians and business figures had received cash and stock from Recruit Co., an information and real-estate conglomerate.

The reports of Mr. Uno's desire to resign, carried in Tokyo's leading dailies, came amid mounting indications that the governing Liberal Democratic Party will sustain unprecedented losses in elections July 23 to the upper house of the Diet, Japan's parliament.

Local share prices and the yen fell sharply in response to the reports on Mr. Uno. The Nikkei index was off 453 points in the morning session, recovering partially in afternoon trading. The yen ended the day at 143.55 against the dollar in Tokyo, down 2.32 yen, despite heavy central bank intervention.

Mr. Uno, appointed prime minister after the Recruit affair forced Noboru Takeshita to step down, categorically denied having expressed any desire to resign.

In a meeting with Japanese reporters at which he was supported by Ryutaro Hashimoto, secretary-general of the Liberal Democrats, Mr. Uno termed the reports "absurd." He made no comment about the new allegations concerning his private life.

The prime minister also vowed to attend a meeting of Western leaders in Paris in mid-July and to see the Liberal Democrats through the upper house elections, which turn partly on the party's ability to convince the electorate of its plans to make fundamental changes in the national political system.

"I am not such an irresponsible man," Mr. Uno said. "There will be the summit, at which I must present Japanese opinions on issues that affect the world's future, and I must achieve political reform."

Several Diet sources confirmed, however, that Mr. Hashimoto and other senior party leaders persuaded Mr. Uno to remain in office only after extended early-morning discussions Wednesday at Mr. Uno's official residence.

Mr. Uno has emerged as a controversial figure — an object of national ridicule, some commentators have said — because of a continuing flow of stories in the popular press about his private life.

Newspaper reports indicated that Mr. Uno felt he could neither lead the party in coming elections nor represent Japan effectively at the Paris economic summit conference.

Since shortly after he assumed office, he has been plagued by published accounts of a previous relationship with a 40-year-old geisha hostess. A television commentator Wednesday described the geisha's appearance on television Sunday evening as a "fatal political blow."

Most Japanese commentators now expect the ruling party to lose its majority in the House of Councillors, the Diet's upper house, next month for the first time in its 34 years of uninterrupted power. Opposition parties are forecast to win at least 45 additional seats; the Liberal Democrats now hold a 142-to-110 majority.

In a recent contest for a vacant legislative seat, the winning candidate, from the Japan Socialist Party, doubled her party's share of the vote, to 31 percent. Because the contest was held in Niigata Prefecture, a traditional stronghold for the Liberal Democrats, it was widely viewed as a gauge of the governing party's prospects in the July polls.

The leadership's display of instability Wednesday thus underscored a sense of panic that has mounted among the Liberal Democrats since the Niigata election. There are already indications that the party's worsening position will weaken its commitment to economic liberalization and its ability to lead Japan toward a larger role in world affairs.

"At this point the leadership is terrified it's losing traditional sources of support and hasn't got anything to replace them," a legislative aide said.

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Prime Minister Uno, flanked by bodyguards, arriving at his official residence on Wednesday.

Stung by FSX Fight, Japan May Develop Its Own Weaponry

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

MISAWA, Japan — Stung by U.S. congressional reluctance to share American weapons technology for a new advanced jet fighter, the Japanese military is quietly preparing to develop highly sophisticated weapons by itself in the expectation that U.S. assistance will be greatly curtailed in coming years.

In interviews over the last several weeks, some Japanese defense officials, officers and industrialists said they feared that opposition by many in Washington to the fighter, the FSX, revealed a basic mistrust of Japan that would spill over into future high-technology projects between the two allies.

Even though the Bush administration ultimately Japan agreed to change its mobile telephone rules to end a dispute with the United States. Page 13.

pushed the \$8 billion Japanese-American "co-development" deal for the FSX through Congress, the dispute appears to have stepped up a drive within the Japanese military to minimize technological dependence on the United States.

Officially, Japan says it is satisfied with the compromises struck on the FSX project and is eager to deploy the plane around 1997.

But some Japanese officials suggest that the harsh exchanges during the FSX debate — particularly congressional charges that Japan planned to divert the fighter-jet technology to build its commercial aerospace business — had marked a change in tone in the postwar military alliance.

"This was the first case in which America stopped giving us the technology" for mutual defense, said Major General Ogamu Ishimoda, the commander of the Japanese fighter forces at the giant Misawa Air Base here, where the FSX will be deployed less than 650 kilometers (about 400 miles) from the Soviet Union's major port at Sakhalin Island.

"In the future, I think there will be more problems," he added.

On the surface, the changes are hard to see and

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Glasnost Pulls Lenin Down Another Peg



Sentries march out hourly, grim and precise, to stand guard at Lenin's Tomb.

By David Broder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The literary journal Otkryt, has published Vasil Grossman's "Forever Flowing," a novel completed in 1963 that contains the most severe criticism of Lenin and the Soviet state ever printed officially in this country.

Despite the current policy of glasnost, or openness, in criticizing shortcomings, Lenin — the founder and ideological foundation of the Soviet state — has been criticized only rarely, and that criticism has been delicate and with qualifications.

But "Forever Flowing" is different. Ostensibly a memoir of a Soviet political prisoner who returns home after 30 years in the Arctic Gulag, the novel presents Lenin as a ruthless fanatic, a "mad" revolutionary who destroyed the fledgling, unstable democracy created after the overthrow of the czar in the spring of 1917, and replaced it with what Mr. Grossman called the "unfreedom" of the Bolshevik Revolution.

"Lenin's intolerance, Lenin's implacable drive to achieve his purpose," Mr. Grossman wrote, "his contempt for freedom, his cruelty toward those who held different opinions and his capacity to wipe off the face of the Earth, without trembling, not only fortresses, but entire countries, districts, and provinces that questioned his orthodox truth — all these were the characteristics of Volodya Ulyanov Lenin."

In his lifetime, Mr. Grossman, who died in 1964, was unable to publish in the Soviet Union either "Forever Flowing" or his masterpiece, "Life and Fate."

"Life and Fate," a monumental novel about World War II, which equates Hitler and Stalin and the Nazi concentration camps

partnerships since he observed the "Boston Compact," in which business guarantees jobs to all Boston high school graduates, on a trip to Massachusetts in 1965.

Without being specific, the prince said that the teaching of English must be based on "a basic framework and a proper drilling system."

"If we want people to write good English and write plays for the future," he said, "there is no way they can do it with the present system."

That led to his comments on his palace staff: "All the people I have in my office, they can't speak English properly. They can't write English properly."

Nigel de Gruchy, the general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and the

Selling of a Potentate: Mobutu's Image in U.S.

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A fierce battle has broken out between groups lobbying for and against Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian president. He will visit the White House on Thursday as either the "peacemaker of Africa" or the "brutal dictator" of Zaire — depending upon which side one listens to.

Mr. Mobutu, after shopping around for a Washington image enhancer, settled in December on Van Klobberg and Associates Ltd., a lobbying firm that has taken on other difficult clients, such as Iraq, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The Zairian leader's record at home has become highly controversial in Congress. Last year, 48 lawmakers wrote to him, accusing his regime of human rights abuses. Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, has led a campaign to cut back sharply on U.S. aid to Zaire, and Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California, wants all assistance halted.

Both the House and Senate foreign aid bills this year are proposing a \$3 million "cap" on U.S. military aid to Zaire. The administration is asking for \$9 million in military and \$49 million in economic aid for the 1990 fiscal year.

The controversy surrounding Mr. Mobutu has made him exceptionally attractive to Washington's lobbying industry. He badly needs a public relations boost in the United States, and he is reputedly one of the world's richest billionaires.

His critics say he has skimmed off a good share of Zaire's copper wealth. An official with the Agency for International Development confirmed before a House panel March 8 that the World Bank and International Monetary Fund were still seeking to account for "something in the range" of \$400 million in 1988 export earnings.

The well-connected pro-Republican firm Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly tried without success to edge Van Klobberg out of a \$300,000 two-year contract.

Van Klobberg in turn has hired a special "consultant on Zaire," Douglas M. Bloomfield, the former chief congressional strategist for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, who knows how to win friends on Capitol Hill.

The "selling" of Mr. Mobutu has been made considerably easier for Van Klobberg by Mr. Mobutu's recent diplomatic coup in Angola. On Friday, he succeeded in bringing together, for the first time, the Angolan president, Eduardo dos Santos, and the U.S.-backed rebel leader Jonas Savimbi.

The Van Klobberg press kit that was prepared for Mr. Mobutu's visit says the Zairian leader is "a key friend" of the United States in Africa. Mr. Mobutu deserves U.S. support, it argues, because he has condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; boycotted the 1980 Olympics in Moscow; supported

Beijing Recalls Its Envoys

July Conference Likely to Focus on Global Criticism

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China has summoned home its ambassadors from most posts abroad as the continuing repression of dissent here continues to evoke condemnations and sanctions abroad.

Western diplomats and Chinese officials overseas said that the ambassadors were being summoned to a meeting scheduled July 7.

It was unclear what the purpose of the meeting would be. Presumably, the reshuffled leadership wants to instruct its diplomatic corps on its policies and its responses to the worldwide criticism, aid cut-offs and embargoes on military sales that followed the brutal repression of the pro-democracy protest movement June 4.

The recall is taking place amid a widening purge of intellectuals and officials loyal to the former party chief, Zhao Ziyang, who was replaced Saturday by a former Shanghai mayor, Jiang Zemin.

Analysts say the worsening Chinese economy may stir fresh protests in the countryside. Page 2.

The Foreign Ministry neither confirmed nor denied reports that the ambassadors were being summoned home, but Associated Press bureaus in 10 countries, including the Philippines, Australia, Spain, West Germany and Bahrain, reported that Chinese ambassadors there had either left for home already or would soon leave.

[A U.S. State Department source said Wednesday that Ambassador Han Xu had left Washington on Wednesday for Beijing, United Press International reported. But a spokesman for the embassy denied that Mr. Han had left and said he had no plans to do so.]

Chinese officials contacted in an Asian country and in Western Europe said that the ambassadors were being summoned back for a meeting that they termed routine and unrelated to the events here.

Diplomats in Beijing said, however, that they could recall no similar meetings. They said that the summoning of ambassadors was a highly unusual move and noted that it was taking place at a time when Beijing has appealed to foreigners to resume normal activities in China.

The analysts felt that summoning the ambassadors now underlined the seriousness with which the leadership views both the reaction abroad to the repression and the outbreak of the protest movement itself. In their early stages, the demonstrations attracted the support of many officials, some inside the party.

Though analysts could only speculate on the attitudes toward the protest taken in Chinese embassies abroad, it was possible that the recall was a first step toward extending the purge into the diplomatic corps.

The only other time China summoned all of its ambassadors home was during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s and 1970s, when many government officials were dismissed and sent to labor in the countryside.

Since the crackdown, about 20 Chinese diplomats abroad have requested political asylum, according to figures tabulated by The Associated Press. It seemed likely, therefore, that one topic of discussion at the upcoming meeting would be the problem of defections.

[A senior Chinese UNESCO official who sympathized with pro-democracy protests in Beijing has defected, sources at the UN cultural body and at the French Foreign Ministry said Wednesday, Reuters reported from Paris. They said that the official, Zhao Fusan, disappeared June 9 after a speech in Paris to UNESCO's executive board, of which he is a permanent member.]

[United Press International reported from London that two Chinese Embassy officials there, a husband and wife both with the rank of first secretary, have asked the British government for asylum, a Home Office spokesman said Wednesday. He said their applications were being considered but declined to identify them.]

The intense propaganda campaign continued, meanwhile, with the public release of the text of a speech by Deng Xiaoping, the senior leader, that has been the subject of mandatory study throughout the country.

In it, Mr. Deng congratulated the army for its suppression of the protest movement, but he also vowed that China's policies of economic revision and openness to the outside world would not change.

He called the student protest a "counterrevolution rebellion" whose actual aim was the over-

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Prince Charles Finds Mother's Tongue an Endangered Species

By David Broder
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prince Charles says that Britain's educational establishment is murdering the Queen's English. It is being taught "so bloody badly" in the schools that he cannot get a letter written properly.

"All the letters sent from my office, I have to correct myself," the heir to the throne said here Wednesday. "And that is because English is taught so bloody badly."

The royal complaint was taken in stride by his office staff, but it drew a quick rebuke from the teachers' union official, who said that the prince "probably doesn't pay enough to attract the right quality of staff to write his letters."

Britons have become accustomed to hearing Queen Elizabeth II's oldest son, now 40, speak his mind, especially on environmental and architectural issues. He has, on occasion, not shied away from criticizing government policy, as when he urged energy conservation measures instead of nuclear power development.

But the controversy over English opens up a new front in the Prince of Wales's battle for traditional values — and one that may produce even more controversy than his fights with developers over their designs and farmers and businessmen over the use of chemicals.

The prince raised the issue in an informal discussion with business officials launching an effort to build closer links between jobs and schools. Prince Charles has been advocating such public-private

Worsening Chinese Economy May Stir Countryside Unrest

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese economy, facing serious troubles aggravated by Beijing's crackdown on dissent, could soon stir a fresh wave of unrest that may extend beyond the cities into the countryside, according to Western diplomats monitoring the situation here.

The diplomats listed a high rate of inflation, a shortage of foreign exchange, persistent problems in obtaining raw materials and a postponement in new international loans in the aftermath of the crackdown as the main difficulties facing the new Chinese leadership.

Western economists said that the next round of popular unrest in China may produce rioting in the countryside because farmers have become more restive and are now under pressure to sell grain to the state at below-market prices.

The official economic newspaper warned last week that the time for the government to buy the summer grain harvest is rapidly approaching but that "the financial situation in rural areas is extremely serious."

"There are shortages of all kinds," the paper said. "In some places, farmers have already been paid in promissory notes."

The ousted Communist Party chief, Deng Ziyang, encountered serious problems in dealing with the economy, the economist said, but Mr. Zhao had supporters in the provinces and was able to give them an idea of where he wanted to take the economy.

The new party chief, Jiang Zemin, is described as a man sensitive to China's economic needs and experienced in dealing with foreign trade and investment but lacking Mr. Zhao's innovative approach to economic change.

Under Mr. Jiang, a diplomat said, China also will be deprived of the advice that had been provided by leading Chinese economists. Beijing's current crackdown on dissent has intimidated many such reform-oriented economists, the diplomat said.

Mr. Jiang is believed to have been chosen for the position of party chief largely because the senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, wanted him in the post. Mr. Deng believes in confronting the country's domestic economic problems through a pragmatism that allows for free market influences and the use of private enterprise and capitalist management techniques.

But the balance of power in the Politburo now seems to point toward a return to more Soviet-style central planning.

Mr. Jiang has exhibited concern with private entrepreneurs who, he argues, have grown wealthy unfairly.

In an article written for the Communist Party theoretical journal, Seeking Truth, Mr. Jiang asserted that "the income gap between a few private entrepreneurs, some of whom earn several thousand yuan a year, and the majority of people who work for the state sector has grown too high. This has had a serious effect on people's attitude to work in the state sector and has led to social instability."

Since last autumn, the government has been using credits to pay farmers for grain. It vowed to avoid doing the same this year but apparently is not keeping its promise.

Reasons for cash shortages in the countryside include an austerity drive launched late last year aimed at curbing inflation, higher prices for raw materials and the diversion of money intended for the growing of grain to rural industry and construction projects.

Another cause of discontent has been the laying off of hundreds of thousands of farmers who work in the construction industry, as the government attempts to slow construction.

Discontent with the government has been expressed in several ways, including resistance to tax payments. The People's Daily, the leading Communist Party newspaper, reported that from 1985 to 1988 there were thousands of cases of peasants using force against tax collectors to avoid paying taxes, according to Liu Binyan, China's best-known journalist.

"I've recently heard reports that the peasants in many villages feel oppressed by government-imposed burdens and yearn for some form of radical change," said Mr. Liu, an investigative writer who has been in self-imposed exile in the United States.

CHINA: Envoys Called to Beijing
(Continued from page 1)

throw of the socialist system and the Communist Party.

Protest Leader Escapes
The student leader Wuor Kairi, in a videotape made after fleeing China, has predicted that the Communist leadership will soon fall. The Associated Press reported from Hong Kong.

Mr. Wuor escaped from China with his girlfriend, Liu Yan, despite a nationwide manhunt. He was among the 21 student leaders accused by Communist authorities of inciting "counterrevolutionary rebellion."

Mr. Wuor, at times choking back tears, made several emotional references to the people killed during the repression in Tiananmen Square.

He urged those who participated in the campaign for freedom to focus their will and "continue the great patriotic democratic movement until the end."

He predicted that the Chinese leaders would remain in power six months to three years. "It won't be longer," he said. "This government will definitely fall."

Mr. Wuor gave an account of his own ordeal, describing how he left Tiananmen Square the night of the military sweep, spitting up blood from an apparent ulcer. He said he shared an ambulance with a dying classmate whose "stomach was still gurgling blood" from bullet wounds and a soldier shot by his own troops, apparently by mistake.

He said that he and other pro-democracy protesters were naive to think the Communist government would tolerate their peaceful demonstrations.

"But we never thought," he said, that "the shamelessness and viciousness of those wild beasts would go to such an extent."

Mr. Wuor remains in hiding.

Concern for Detainees
Amnesty International said Thursday that it feared for the lives of hundreds of Chinese detained following the crackdown. The Associated Press reported from London.

Execution in Shanghai
A taxi driver was executed in Shanghai on Wednesday after his appeal against a sentence for robbing the U.S. Consulate there was rejected. The Xinhua news agency said in a dispatch quoted by Agence France-Press.

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Mr. Liu said that often, when a tax collector arrives, the peasants in a village collectively refuse to pay the tax. If the collector persists, the peasants use farm tools to drive him away, the writer said.

If an investigation is launched, the village will hide the main culprits and tell the police that the instigators have fled the village.

A Western economist said, however, that the basic problem for Chinese farmers is that the state purchasing price for grain is too low, leading to production that fails to meet government targets.

"Until they allow grain production to be regulated by the market, farmers will shift from one crop to another," the economist said.

Economic problems that beset China before the recent student-led protests have been exacerbated by the forcefulness of the government's reaction to the movement.

China's domestic economy, especially in its finance and transportation sectors, has been directly and severely harmed.

Internal disruptions have been further compounded by the decisions of Japan and the West to limit or postpone loans to China. The World Bank has withheld more than \$900 million in new loans.

According to an informal survey, South Korea, which had been increasing its trade with China, has now sharply reduced those links. Trade between South Korea and China may drop as much as 20 to 30 percent from last year's total of about \$3 billion.

China is now suffering from an increased trade deficit, which has increased \$4.7 billion in the first five months of this year.

China is also losing enormous sums through a drop in tourism, which is down sharply from previous levels.

The president's call Tuesday for an amendment was sparked by a Supreme Court ruling last week that burning the flag was a constitutionally protected form of political protest. Mr. Bush did not say how his amendment would read, but he suggested that he believed that the Constitution could be changed to outlaw flag burning without unduly threatening the right to protest.

"I think it's impossible to draft limiting language," Mr. Glasser said. "Would it say 'flag burning' or 'flag desecration'? Would desecration include wearing the flag, or superimposing a dove on it, or failing to salute it?"

The right to burn the flag, as seen by the court, is not absolute. It does not protect those who burn someone else's flag or those who, while burning a flag, trespass, disturb the peace or create a safety hazard.

A constitutional amendment beginning in Congress must be approved by two-thirds of the House and Senate, and by 38 state legislatures. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh said the courts still would have a role in interpreting any amendment.

Floyd Abrams, a lawyer who has represented the news media in numerous free-speech cases, said, "Never before in our history have we limited what the Supreme Court has held to be the First Amendment rights of Americans." He said that Mr. Bush's call for an amendment represented "a dangerous precedent."

Every Day Is Flag Day
Democratic officials are urging state party leaders to fly the flag at every possible opportunity, United Press International reported from Washington. In a memo received early Wednesday by state party leaders, the Democratic National Committee advised displaying the flag proudly at Fourth of July celebrations and encouraged party members to fly the flag all month long.

Several Jewish students from a West Bank seminary are awaiting trial after shooting up the village of Kif Harith and killing a Palestinian girl during a hike last month.

Two weeks ago, Arab shepherds stabbed and killed a lone hiker from the settlement of Ariel.

Last week, armed settlers staged a symbolic hike in the area where the Ariel resident was stabbed. They encountered stone-throwing Palestinian villagers and shot and killed one. Seven settlers are in custody over that incident.

Airbus Fails East German Test Flight
The Airbus A-310 broke off an intended long flight over the Soviet Union after the navigation apparatus failed near Vilnius, Lithuania.

A spokesman for Interflug, the East German airline, said the airliner managed to return safely to Schoenefeld Airport in Berlin when the crew, including an Airbus test pilot, switched to manual controls.

The cause of the failure has not been determined, ADN said.

The Airbus, the first delivered to an East European airline, was flying toward the Siberian city of Novosibirsk to test its maximum range. Interflug's A-310 was specially developed to fly nonstop more than 10,000 kilometers (6,210 miles). The airline has bought three of the wide-bodied airliners and is to receive the second on Thursday.

East German intends to use the Airbus — built by a British, French, Spanish and West German consortium — on long routes to vacation destinations popular with Westerners, such as Thailand. Such flights would be a valuable source of hard currency.

Airbus sees the East German order as its way into the East European market, provided Interflug is satisfied with the aircraft. Czechoslovakia has ordered similar planes.

Until now, Interflug has flown only Soviet-built planes.

The flight safety chief of Air France, Captain Jacques Gauthier, was indicted Wednesday for manslaughter in connection with the crash of an A-320 Airbus a year ago that killed three persons near Mulhouse, in eastern France, Agence France-Press said.

Michel Asseline, one of the plane's two pilots, who was later dismissed, and François Furtenberger, director of the air show where the plane crashed, have been indicted on the same charges.



In a Hong Kong broadcast Wednesday, the Chinese student leader Wuor Kairi reported that he was safe: "Long live the mother country. Long live the republic. Long live the people. Long live the truth."

Flag Rallies Anti-Censorship Forces

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Free-speech advocates, reacting to a proposal by President George Bush, said Wednesday that a constitutional amendment to protect the American flag inevitably would lead to censorship of many unpopular views.

"The minute you establish the principle that there can be exceptions to the First Amendment for offensive speech, there's no principled way to limit it," said Ira Glasser, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The president's call Tuesday for an amendment was sparked by a Supreme Court ruling last week that burning the flag was a constitutionally protected form of political protest. Mr. Bush did not say how his amendment would read, but he suggested that he believed that the Constitution could be changed to outlaw flag burning without unduly threatening the right to protest.

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Michel Asseline, one of the plane's two pilots, who was later dismissed, and François Furtenberger, director of the air show where the plane crashed, have been indicted on the same charges.

Soldiers in Gaza Kill a Palestinian Accused of Kidnapping American

By Sabra Chartrand
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli soldiers on Wednesday shot and killed one of the Palestinians accused of kidnapping an American relief worker in the Gaza Strip last week, the army said.

Israel Defense Forces in the Gaza Strip tonight discovered terrorist Mohammed Abu Nasser, and in a clash the terrorist, who had a gun and two clips, was killed," an army spokesman said.

Christopher George, 37, director of the Save the Children relief agency in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, was abducted at gunpoint by three Palestinians in Gaza City last week. He was released after 29 hours and said one of his captors was Mr. Abu Nasser.

In recent days, Israeli soldiers have searched the Gaza Strip, looking for Mr. Abu Nasser and his two companions. The other two men have not been found or publicly identified.

The army said Mr. Abu Nasser, who was 38 and lived in the Jebel Abu Basma refugee camp, also attacked an Israeli truck driver and his guard in the Gaza Strip on June 14 and shot and wounded an army officer in Gaza City on June 18.

Mr. Abu Nasser, the army said, was a member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He was released from prison in the 1983 prisoner exchange between Israel and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Jewish Hikers to Go On
Jewish settlers plan dozens of marches this week through Arab villages in the occupied West Bank to assert what they call a "right to hike" throughout Israel, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

Critics call the hikes dangerous provocations and say that the marchers are not nature-lovers but armed, flag-waving troublemakers who, in effect, thumb their noses at Palestinians.

"Against the background of events in the territories in recent weeks, who will believe that the intention of these hikes is innocent?" the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth asked in an editorial.

Settlers have made such hiking a political issue since Jewish hikers and Arab villagers clashed last year in Beita, near Nablus. An Israeli girl and two Arabs were killed.

About 70,000 settlers live in areas conquered by Israel in the 1967 war. The areas are also home to 1.7 million Arabs, who began an uprising more than 18 months ago in which at least 530 Arabs and 22 Israelis have died.

Incidents have multiplied in recent weeks as the line has blurred between "hikes" and deliberate provocation of Palestinians. The settlers are backed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's rightist Likud bloc.

Several Jewish students from a West Bank seminary are awaiting trial after shooting up the village of Kif Harith and killing a Palestinian girl during a hike last month.

Two weeks ago, Arab shepherds stabbed and killed a lone hiker from the settlement of Ariel.

Last week, armed settlers staged a symbolic hike in the area where the Ariel resident was stabbed. They encountered stone-throwing Palestinian villagers and shot and killed one. Seven settlers are in custody over that incident.

Airbus Fails East German Test Flight
The Airbus A-310 broke off an intended long flight over the Soviet Union after the navigation apparatus failed near Vilnius, Lithuania.

A spokesman for Interflug, the East German airline, said the airliner managed to return safely to Schoenefeld Airport in Berlin when the crew, including an Airbus test pilot, switched to manual controls.

The cause of the failure has not been determined, ADN said.

The Airbus, the first delivered to an East European airline, was flying toward the Siberian city of Novosibirsk to test its maximum range. Interflug's A-310 was specially developed to fly nonstop more than 10,000 kilometers (6,210 miles). The airline has bought three of the wide-bodied airliners and is to receive the second on Thursday.

East German intends to use the Airbus — built by a British, French, Spanish and West German consortium — on long routes to vacation destinations popular with Westerners, such as Thailand. Such flights would be a valuable source of hard currency.

Airbus sees the East German order as its way into the East European market, provided Interflug is satisfied with the aircraft. Czechoslovakia has ordered similar planes.

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Michel Asseline, one of the plane's two pilots, who was later dismissed, and François Furtenberger, director of the air show where the plane crashed, have been indicted on the same charges.

WORLD BRIEFS

Communists Take a Turn in Greece

ATHENS (AP) — A Communist coalition was continuing its attempt to form a government in Greece on Wednesday, meeting with the Socialist party led by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, which finished second in the June 18 elections for the 300-seat Parliament.

The Communists, given three days to form a government after the Socialists and the front-running conservative New Democratic Party failed to do so, began its effort by holding talks with the conservatives on Tuesday.

The leader of the Communist coalition, Harilaos Florakis, said his party wanted to bring to trial former Socialist ministers accused of involvement in a major bank embezzlement scandal. "We want a government that will not be accused of attempting to cover up the scandals, a government that will not be accused of seeking revenge," Mr. Florakis said.

Tamil Group Ends Guerrilla War

COLOMBO (Combined Dispatches) — Sri Lanka's dominant Tamil separatist group has formally ended its guerrilla war against the government and agreed to resolve problems through talks, a senior minister announced here Wednesday.

Ramli Wickremesinghe, minister of industries and cabinet spokesman, said the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam informed the government late Tuesday that it was entering into a permanent cease-fire immediately. He added that both sides had agreed to resolve "outstanding issues through negotiations and discussions" and rally together to get Indian troops off the island.

In New Delhi, a high official said that India was unlikely to accept the accord between Sri Lanka and Tamil insurgents because it had not been consulted on the issue. There is no question at this point of withdrawing the 45,000 troops, he added. (AP, NYT)

France to Sell Libya Some Materiel

PARIS (UPI) — France said Wednesday that it had agreed to supply Libya with spare parts for radar systems and some other "least-vital" military equipment.

Defense Ministry officials said the decision, by Prime Minister Michel Rocard and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, followed a June 15 ruling by an interministerial committee to relax parts of an arms embargo that France imposed on Libya after the 1983 Libyan invasion of Chad.

The relaxation principally concerns spare parts for radar systems and other nonlethal elements in the Libyan military system, the officials explained. The decision was a result of growing pressure from Libyan authorities and French arms industrialists, the Defense Ministry said.

Renewed Call for Cease-Fire in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Howitzer exchanges between Christian and Syrian forces killed a person and wounded three here Wednesday amid a renewed Arab League call for a cease-fire. A league committee called for Muslim and Christian legislators to meet to try to resolve Lebanon's 14-year-old civil war.

Radio stations here carried a committee statement urging that both sides honor the cease-fire proposed by Arab leaders in May. Under the plan, the Lebanese parliament would meet in a foreign country of its choosing to negotiate a formula for power sharing among the various Muslim and Christian sects.

The casualties Wednesday raised the toll to 374 killed and 1,463 wounded since fighting erupted March 8. The fighting involves General Michel Aoun's primarily Christian troops of the Lebanese Army and an alliance of Syrian soldiers and Druze militiamen.

For the Record

A Soviet submarine armed with atomic weapons was towed to its home base in the Kola Peninsula on Wednesday, two days after an accident off the Norwegian coast forced the shutdown of its reactor, Tass said. (Reuters). All 30 persons aboard were killed Wednesday morning when a Soviet Airlines Fokker-27 crashed after takeoff from Hargeisa, according to radio reports from Mogadishu, Somalia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K. Commuters Endure Rail Strike

LONDON (AP) — A strike halted all of Britain's railroads Wednesday and virtually all of the London Underground network, forcing millions of commuters to drive, bicycle, walk or ride buses, which were not struck. The second 24-hour strike in eight days by 75,000 rail workers and the eighth unofficial walkout in 12 weeks by the capital's 10,500 underground workers caused huge traffic jams. The employees are demanding higher wages and vow to hold another walkout next Wednesday.

Sleeping on Spanish Steps Is Banned

ROME (AP) — Rome is banning people from sleeping on the Spanish Steps or soaking their feet in the square's fountain. The measures taken Tuesday night by the Committee for Order and Public Safety also included a warning that the law forbidding the wearing of bathing suits or revealing clothing will be strictly enforced.

An increase in vagrancy, purse snatchings, drug dealing and attempted rapes in the past month prompted demands from the area's merchants and residents for action by the city. The mayor's office also promised 24-hour police patrols, better lighting and more street sweepers. Earlier demands also had suggested enclosing the steps with a fence.

Labor Dispute Stalls New United Jets

CHICAGO (UPI) — Pilots for United Airlines have refused to fly Boeing 747-400 jumbo jets because of a labor contract dispute; this has forced the airline to postpone service on the newly delivered aircraft, it was reported Wednesday.

United, based in Chicago, plans to keep the modified 747s at a West Coast location, the Chicago Tribune reported. Industry sources estimate that the delay is costing the airline \$200,000 a day in lost revenue. A spokesman for the Air Line Pilots Association said the United pilots would not fly the new aircraft without a contract that spells out wages and working conditions for 747-400 crews.

Two-thirds of West Germans questioned in a Quick magazine poll said they favored an overall speed limit of 130 kilometers an hour (80 miles an hour). West German roads are the only ones in the European Community on which drivers may, and regularly do, drive as fast as they want. (AP)

Flights in southern France may be disrupted by a strike threatened Tuesday, P.M. Thursday to 8 A.M. next Tuesday by electronics technicians at an air traffic control center in Aix-en-Provence. The technicians are demanding wage and benefit parity with air controllers. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	28	18	SE 10	Bangkok	30	24	SE 10
Amsterdam	22	14	SE 10	Beijing	31	21	SE 10
Athens	28	18	SE 10	Bombay	31	24	SE 10
Berlin	22	14	SE 10	Buenos Aires	31	24	SE 10
Bombay	31	24	SE 10	Calcutta	31	24	SE 10
Buenos Aires	31	24	SE 10	Chongqing	31	24	SE 10
Calcutta	31	24	SE 10	Colombo	31	24	SE 10
Chongqing	31	24	SE 10	Dhaka	31	24	SE 10
Colombo	31	24	SE 10	Hankow	31	24	SE 10
Dhaka	31	24	SE 10	Harbin	31	24	SE 10
Hankow	31	24	SE 10	Hong Kong	31	24	SE 10
Harbin	31	24	SE 10	Kobe	31	24	SE 10
Hong Kong	31	24	SE 10	Manila	31	24	SE 10
Kobe	31	24	SE 10	Medan	31	24	SE 10
Manila	31	24	SE 10	Osaka	31	24	SE 10
Medan	31	24	SE 10	Shanghai	31	24	SE 10
Osaka	31	24	SE 10	Singapore	31	24	SE 10
Shanghai	31	24	SE 10	Taipei	31	24	SE 10
Singapore	31	24	SE 10	Tokyo	31	24	SE 10
Taipei	31	24	SE 10				
Tokyo	31	24	SE 10				

Ex-Chief Lobbied Agency Hills Was Paid By Developer

By Philip Shenon

WASHINGTON — Carla A. Hills, the trade representative for the Department of Commerce and a former secretary of housing and urban development, has acknowledged that she was paid by a developer for money under a program that is now the subject of congressional investigations.

Mrs. Hills is the latest prominent Republican, and the first sitting cabinet member, to figure in the expanding inquiry into alleged mismanagement of the housing department during the Reagan administration.

Mrs. Hills' activities came to light in agency documents made available Tuesday as a result of a request by Deborah Gore Dean, a former assistant to Samuel R. Pierce, the department's secretary under President Ronald Reagan. Lawyers for Ms. Dean, who cited the Fifth Amendment in declining to testify before a congressional committee, sought the documents in order to defend her against allegations that she ran some housing programs as an improper political fund for prominent Republicans.

Claire Buchan, a spokeswoman for the trade representative, said the Florida developer retained Mrs. Hills "because she was a recognized expert in the field" of housing. Mrs. Hills was the housing secretary under President Gerald R. Ford.

The documents made available Tuesday show that the lobbying occurred in 1987 and 1988, when Mrs. Hills was a lawyer in private practice in Washington.

Miss Buchan said that Mrs. Hills was retained in 1987 by the developer, Swazy Realty, to provide legal assistance on two housing developments in southern Florida. "She did extensive work and studies on this," Miss Buchan said, adding that Swazy had tried to secure housing subsidies under the Moderate Rehabilitation Program.

She said that one of the Florida developments was eventually approved by the housing department and the other was not.

Swazy is listed as a "substantial client" in a disclosure form filed by Mrs. Hills on Jan. 6, indicating that the trade representative received at least \$5,000 from Swazy.

There is no indication of any wrongdoing by Mrs. Hills, and Justice Department investigators have said that an initial review of the rehabilitation program has turned up no evidence of criminality by any participant.

But her name is added to a list of prominent Republicans who received large fees for consultation



Carla A. Hills

work in Housing and Urban Development programs, including former Interior Secretary James G. Watt, former Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts and Paul J. Manafort, a campaign strategist for President Bush.

A recent internal audit of the rehabilitation program, designed to encourage the renovation of low-income rental housing, found that tens of millions of dollars had been directed to developers who retained prominent Republican consultants.

The New York Times obtained telephone logs showing that Mrs. Hills repeatedly telephoned an agency official who oversaw the program, former Assistant Secretary Thomas Demery. Mr. Demery's phone logs were in the package of material prepared by the agency for Ms. Dean's lawyers.

Other documents in it show that the White House sought information from the housing department in 1986 on the status of projects that were financed under the Moderate Rehabilitation Program.

In a letter dated Sept. 18, 1986, Ms. Dean wrote to Richard Davis, the associate director of the White House Office of Cabinet Affairs, to provide him "per your request" with a list of housing projects that had been financed in Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota.

The letter suggested that the White House might have monitored where money under the rehabilitation program was being directed.

Mr. Davis said Tuesday that he did not recall the letter or why he had made the request of Ms. Dean. But he said the White House made similar demands "10 times a day" to executive branch agencies.

Mr. Davis left the White House in 1987; he now works for a political consulting firm in which Mr. Manafort is a principal.

Cuban General Confesses, Saying 'I Deserve to Die'

By Mark A. Uhlig

New York Times Service

HAVANA — In a riveting, abject confession to charges of drug trafficking and corruption, one of Cuba's highest-ranking army officers has been shown on state television describing himself as a traitor to the Cuban Revolution and saying that "I deserve to die."

The accused officer, General Arnaldo Ochoa Sánchez, was shown speaking to a special Cuban military tribunal that unanimously urged Monday night that he be condemned for "high treason against the fatherland." It recommended that he bear "the full weight of the law," a phrase that is widely understood here to mean a penalty of death by firing squad.

According to military law, General Ochoa must still be sentenced by a formal court-martial, and diplomats suggested that he could yet be saved by an act of clemency by President Fidel Castro. But most Cubans and foreign officials said that given the severity of the tribunal's findings, they believed that the officer could be executed within a matter of days.

Shown Tuesday on television, standing before the tribunal, General Ochoa said: "I believe that the tribunal of my own conscience is harsher than any other. I despise myself. I have no reason to live."

Speaking in a firm voice, but gazing only at the ceiling or the floor, he said that he would dispute none of the charges against him. The general said that his only con-

cern now was to protect the international reputation of the revolution he had betrayed.

"You are not the only ones who are indignant. I myself am indignant," General Ochoa said in a statement that was taped earlier. "One goes on doing isolated things, one after the other, and when I look at them today I see the enormous error that I have committed."

"If I should be condemned to a firing squad," General Ochoa said, "I promise you all that, at that moment, my last thought would be of Fidel, and of the great revolution he has given our people."

The general's confession was the emotional high point of a trial that has become one of the most important political events here since the Cuban Revolution succeeded and Mr. Castro came to power at the beginning of 1959. The broadcast of his statement, carried on both official television channels, captivated the Cuban public.

In addition to its principal finding, the tribunal recommended that General Ochoa be stripped of his military medals and awards, including his decoration as a Hero of the Republic of Cuba, an honor that has been bestowed on only a handful of Cuban Army officers since the revolution.

The tribunal recommended that General Ochoa be stripped of his rank and dishonorably discharged from the armed forces. It also urged that he be expelled from the Cuban Communist Party, in which he served as a member of the ruling Central Committee, and that he be

removed as a member of the National Assembly.

It found that he "has committed grave breaches of the honor and dignity of his position as a high official of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, betraying the confidence placed in him by the people, the revolution, the party and his comrades, a most repugnant fact that demands the severest disciplinary and legal measures."

The tribunal's statement was also reported verbatim on the front page of the newspaper Granma, and a complete facsimile of the original document was printed again on a full page inside the paper. An unusual reproduction of the signatures of all 47 generals and admirals who served on the tribunal was published with the text.

The conspicuous efforts of the government to involve virtually the entire military high command in the proceedings against General Ochoa has been interpreted by diplomats as an effort to broaden the base of responsibility for his punishment, and to lessen political repercussions from his trial among his friends and potential allies within the military establishment.

General Ochoa, 57, has served as supreme Cuban commander in Angola, Ethiopia and Nicaragua. He is accused of taking part in a wide range of illegal activities, including smuggling ivory and diamonds in Angola, money-laundering and arranging secret drug trafficking flights across Cuban territory on behalf of the powerful cocaine un-

derworld based in Medellín, Colombia.

In scenes broadcast from the tribunal's Monday session, a series of former aides to General Ochoa gave detailed testimony portraying an extensive network of black marketeering and corruption in the Cuban military mission in Angola when it was under General Ochoa's command.

Drug Flights Continue

Michael Isikoff of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Drug smuggling flights over Cuba have continued at a steady pace during the last three weeks despite the Cuban government's breakup of a major narcotics trafficking ring, according to U.S. law enforcement officials.

U.S. authorities identified four suspected drug flights from Colombia over Cuba last weekend, including that of a twin-engine plane that airdropped 1,500 pounds (680 kilograms) of cocaine in Bahamian waters near the Cay Sal Bank islands early Sunday.

A joint Bahamian-U.S. helicopter mission recovered the drugs and

British Save Soviet Seaman

Reuters

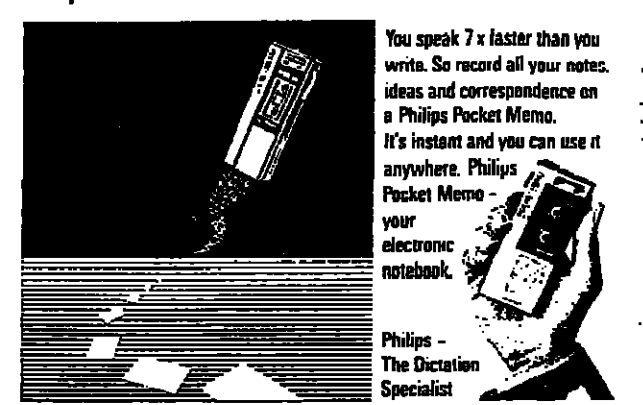
LONDON — A British Navy helicopter plucked a Soviet seaman from the Atlantic where he had drifted for 18 hours after falling overboard from a tanker, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

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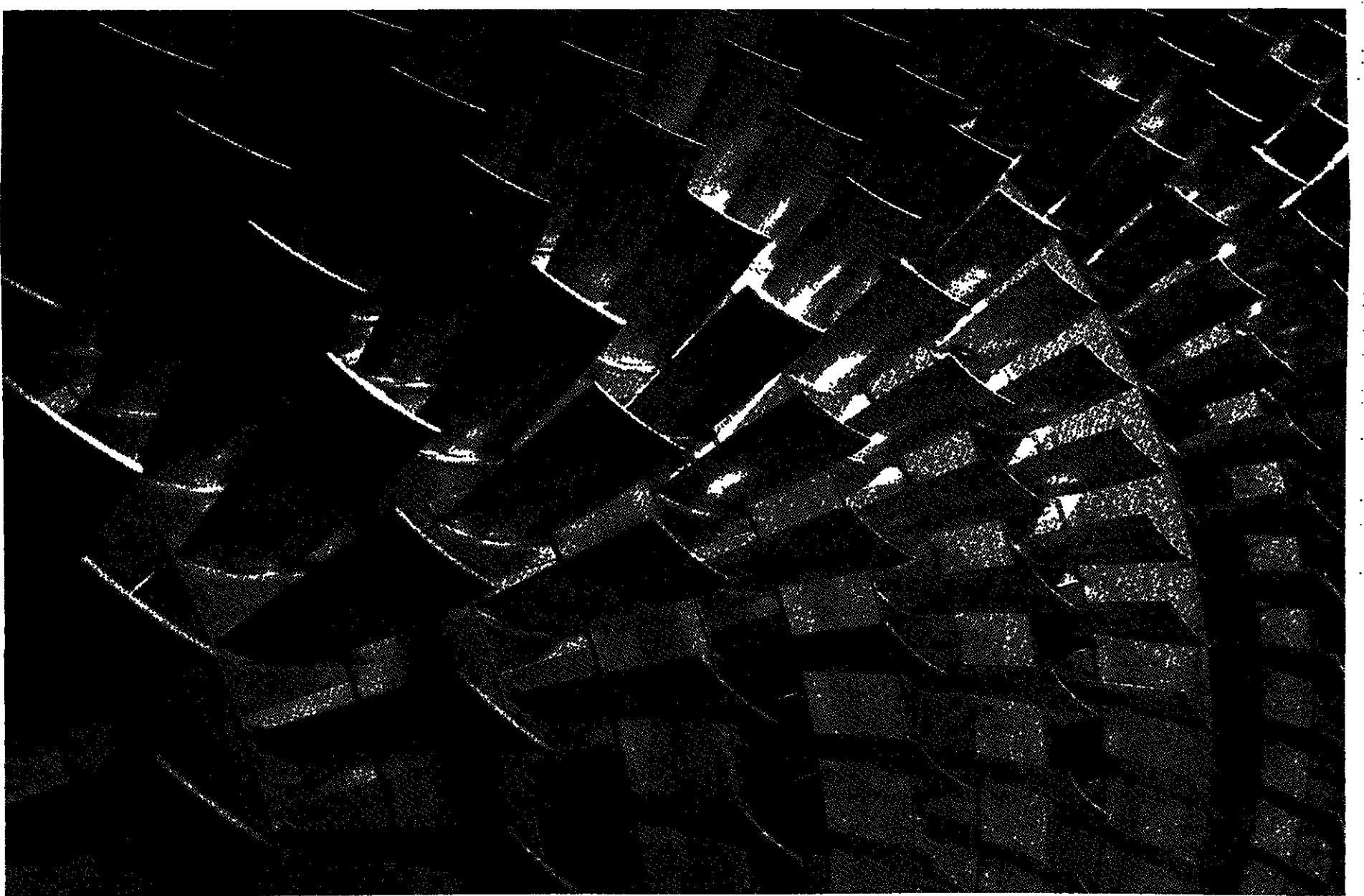


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Lufthansa

D.C. Says Gun Makers Should Pay on Victims

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The District of Columbia Council has given preliminary approval to legislation that would make handgun manufacturers and distributors financially liable for injuries or deaths caused in shootings.

Under the legislation, approved 8 to 4, shooting victims and the families of murder victims would be able to recover monetary damages from the manufacturer of a gun used in a shooting, no matter who was at fault. If given final approval, it would be the first such law in the United States.

Courts throughout the United States have not generally held manufacturers liable for damages in shootings, so the new legislation could expose them to hundreds of lawsuits. Council members, turning aside criticism from the influential National Rifle Association, said they hoped the measure would reduce the availability of firearms not only in Washington but around the United States.

"This is not PR," said William P. Lightfoot, a Democratic council member and a proponent of the legislation. "If you make a dangerous weapon, we're going to hold you responsible any time it is used."

The bill must be approved again by the council, signed into law by the mayor and approved by Congress before taking effect.

The council's vote Tuesday coincides with the publication of a Justice Department task force study that contains a proposal vehemently opposed by the gun lobby: a national registration card for gun owners.

The study, published in the Federal Register, outlines variations on two major approaches. One would target potential gun owners by requiring some form of certification before sale that they have no criminal record. The other would require the 270,000 gun dealers in the United States to check with police agencies, which would be equipped to quickly search criminal records.

The variations include one of the broadest citizen-identification proposals possible: a requirement that all Americans, not just potential gun owners, be issued a standard identification card that would contain electronically imprinted identification information, including fingerprints. Such "smart cards" could be used for driver's licenses, for example.

Proposals of this sort have been long opposed by civil-liberties groups as a violation of privacy.

[Attorney General Dick Thornburgh will not endorse the proposal for a national identity card for gun owners or recommend it to President George Bush, a spokesman said Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Washington. "He feels that's an infringement on rights of Americans and believes that is not the way to tackle this problem," said the spokesman, David Runkel.]

Under the proposal the identification card would be updated with any information that would disqualify a person from buying a gun. Gun dealers would run a prospective customer's card through a device to "read" the information.

The cost of carrying out the proposals has been estimated as high as \$10 billion a year.

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Get Tough on Oil Spills

The lessons of the Exxon Valdez calamity in March are shouted out all over again by the three new tanker spills:

• Despite years of rosy promises, neither government nor industry has the will or the technology to respond successfully to oil spills — even to relatively small ones.

• Both government and industry have carefully avoided taking sensible steps that could help prevent spills from happening in the first place.

Environmentalists would hardly have chosen oil spills to make their point, but each new disaster adds weight to their case against drilling and shipping in ecologically sensitive areas — and to their argument that energy conservation is a more sensible way to reduce dependence on foreign oil.

Congress is considering delays in exploration or leasing of oil sites in Alaska's Bristol Bay, the Florida Keys, the California and Middle Atlantic coasts and New England's Georges Bank. Those areas contain only a trivial percentage of America's recoverable reserves. A few years ago that would not have prevented exploration. Now it may. People need oil but want it at lower risk.

There are two principal starting points:

End the deception.

For years, industry has claimed that technology would guarantee rapid mop-ups. It doesn't. Skimmers and booms don't work to rough seas. Chemical dispersants usually fail. In Narragansett Bay, crews encircled the tanker with booms in less than four hours. Too late. In Galveston, bad weather forced skimmer boats back to shore. In the words of one expert: "Current technology amounts to having a quarter-inch lawn mower working on a 40-acre field."

Priorities for Angolans

A breakthrough has come in the most successful U.S. diplomatic campaign of the 1980s, the effort to move southern Africa from war to peace, the better to extend development and dismantle apartheid. On top of last year's agreement promising independence to Namibia and withdrawal of foreign forces from Angola, there is now a cease-fire in Angola's 14-year civil war. A group of African leaders coaxed President José Eduardo dos Santos and the rebel leader Jonas Savimbi into a reluctant handshake. The two Angolans are now committed to work out a political settlement.

Mutual fatigue and the tremendous costs of the war no doubt made both leaders ready to have their arms twisted a bit by fellow Africans. Still, this result was the intended and logical sequel to the American-brokered agreement of last December removing South African support from the rebels and arranging for expeditious withdrawal of Cuban forces supporting the government. This agreement, in subtracting South Africa and Cuba from the Angolan equation, left the principal remaining arms suppliers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in a position to consult quietly with each other and to counsel their clients to cool down.

And now? Jonas Savimbi wants a share of

real power. President dos Santos, it can safely be said, does not want to give it to him. Difficult, protracted and uncertain negotiations lie ahead. These talks, however, are being drunk to Angolan dimensions.

Earlier the Soviet Union was on the global prowl, Cuba was ensconced in Angola and the Angolan regime was dabbling in Marxism. It seemed important or at least desirable to many Americans that an alternative path be opened. This was always the basic argument for supporting Jonas Savimbi, a favorite of the American right (and of South Africa) who started receiving U.S. military aid under the "Reagan doctrine" in 1985.

Now the Soviet Union is curtailing parts of its global role, Cuba is leaving Angola and the Angolan government is looking to Western contacts and ways. Angolan politics may be turning from ideological channels to older habits of tribal and personal rivalry, from a process in which foreign influences were strong to one in which the dominant forces are Angolan.

Facing immense problems of rehabilitation, Angola desperately needs reconciliation. These are the priorities, and international diplomacy can help Angolans to move on to them.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Britain Comes on Board

Margaret Thatcher has at last put Britain on board the train to some sort of monetary union in Western Europe. She has done this because most people in Britain now see that the barrier-free 12-country market they want after 1992 points to a link between all 12 countries' exchange rates. The train will probably carry Mrs. Thatcher at least one stop further down the line than she now intends. It will not carry her, or anybody else, to full economic union — and the federation it implies — unless there is a European consensus in favor of going there.

That Britain is at last getting ready to join the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System is good for Britain, since it will help to hold down British inflation. It is also good for Europe as a whole, since the EMS has become a symbol of commitment to Europe. Those Europeans who are nervous about West Germany's growing strength within the Community will welcome Britain's embrace of the symbol. Mrs. Thatcher should recognize, however, that things are unlikely to stop here. The EMS probably leads on to a European central bank, and maybe to a single European currency.

The logic points to a central bank because it is increasingly unsatisfactory for a number of its European partners that the Bundesbank should be the chief shaper of EMS policy. If the Federal Republic gets a red-green government next year, the Bundesbank may not remain quite so reliable a guard against inflation as it has been. If it moves towards reunification in the 1990s, this further growth in its economic power will need to be contained within a strong European institution. A European central bank is the best available way of doing that. If a central bank comes, most European consumers may then rather like the sheer convenience of a single European currency. A single currency makes it easier to see what things cost in other countries, and avoids the fuss (and expense) of changing money at frontiers. But a single currency does not logically flow from a single central bank; and if enough Europeans prefer the cozy familiarity of clucking francs and pounds and marks, Mrs. Thatcher's opposition to a single currency will win.

None of this, moreover, implies the total economic union of Western Europe that Jacques Delors would like and Mrs. Thatcher would loathe. If they tie their exchange rates to each other, the members of the European Community can still do what they like with their budgets. A country will be free to raise its budget spending, and cover the deficit by borrowing if it does not wish to raise taxes, provided it accepts that this must be done within the inflation rate agreed upon by the Community as a whole. Since there is no evidence that most people in any major European country are yet prepared to give up this freedom, the Delors version of economic union is not yet relevant.

A more united Europe is now plainly the wish of most West Europeans, including most Britons. It is also the wish of the United States under the Bush administration. It will be needed to cope with the next few years' ferment in the Communist part of the Continent. What exactly is a "more united Europe"? That should be left to the peoples of Europe, as each successive choice comes to their attention. In Madrid this week a step has been taken down a road whose end nobody can truly claim to see.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Other Comment

Toward Europe, Step by Step

At the end of every European summit, even when it has been successful, there remains some dissatisfaction. It always seems as if something is missing — a step that was to be taken, a broad agreement, a new treaty. But it is step by step, rather humbly, that Europe is being built. The 12 leaders share, to a greater or lesser degree, a vision of Europe. Whatever the reasons that move them, they know that at this late date it is practically impossible to climb off the wagon. Thus, compromise is usually possible, especially if the conflicting issues have been previously thought through and the holder of the six-month presidency has fought tooth and nail to promote a convergence of positions. And that is what happened in Madrid.

—El País (Madrid).

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OPINION

Europeans Aren't Obeying the Teacher

By Flora Lewis

MADRID — Margaret Thatcher tried to do it again, digging in her heels, lecturing archly on her achievements, illuminating her European partners on the superior virtue of her ways. But it isn't working well anymore.

The British prime minister was reduced to an empty claim of victory at the European Community's summit meeting here this week. She managed to force a few insignificant changes of wording in the final statement and staved off a full collision for another day. She remains clearly out of step with the renewed determination of the other members to fuse their economic power.

They want to move on to something still far short of a United States of Europe but well beyond a simple club of states with a set of rules. The end of the road is not defined yet, but the direction is obvious and Mrs. Thatcher doesn't like it.

She is adamantly Gaullist in her insistence on the primacy of the nation, although she appropriately takes the stance of British bulldog tenacity instead of Gallic grandeur. President François Mitterrand blandly called her "sympa" (appealing), and she is, in her stubborn, total self-assurance. But she has the vision of New York's Mayor Ed Koch, another islander.

The point of the Continentals' push for closer union seems to escape her. She looks on them as well-meaning but don't appreciate her English practicality and disdain for ambitious plans. In fact they are no less national-minded than she is, but they have come to the conclusion that they can't weigh on the world in the manner to which Europe was accustomed without pooling their capacities.

She is concerned with protecting Britain's uniqueness.

Nobody wants to force a showdown, including Mrs. Thatcher, so words were found to veil what she acknowledged were "wide differences." But she can only hold things up a bit. She has lost the power

to arrest the momentum of events.

The central issue is diminished sovereignty, focused now on plans to revise the Treaty of Rome so that a single currency and central bank can be established in a few years.

A mounting issue is the "social dimension," gradually to develop standards affecting everyday life so that the concern of Europe as a community can be widely seen to reach beyond business and balance sheets. Mrs. Thatcher is opposed to it all, arguing that what is needed is only more competition, less regulation, and preservation of the dominance of national parliaments.

Mr. Mitterrand warned her that the others would not follow if the goal were only to enshrine "liberalism" in the European sense of laissez-faire capitalism. And her nemesis, Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, complained of her "incomprehensible ideological stand," adding that "it's the first time I see the right more

ideological than the left in Europe."

"Time presses," Mr. Delors said, "for reasons that can't be stated publicly." Those reasons are obviously the underlying shifts that are opening up Eastern Europe, reviving "the German question" and redrawing the Cold War political map.

Mrs. Thatcher, like many others, worries about the future drift of Germany. But her antidote is to cling to an increasingly illusory "special relation" between Britain and the United States.

The dominant Continental view, including that of the Bonn government, is to anchor West Germany ever more firmly in a well-defined European Community, so that it can deal with the East without risking its bearings.

This is a long-term strategy of great importance, to America as well. The tremendous magnetism of the Community and the fiasco of Communist societies is drawing Eastern countries one by one to

seek some kind of association with the West. It is a trend that could overcome the East-West division by "Finlandizing" the erstwhile Soviet satellites. That would enhance West Germany's weight, all the more reason why France and others want it solidly based in their embrace.

Mrs. Thatcher sees only immediate political maneuvering. She was delighted to note that Mr. Mitterrand, not she, was isolated at one moment in the summit debates, and claimed a point for her side.

But there were signs that that was part of the game plan devised by Mr. Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl last week, to avoid a replay of the Kohl-Thatcher confrontation at the NATO summit meeting and draw off some heat.

These summit conferences do involve a lot of petty haggling and posturing. But there is movement, bringing long-term change in the European order. Mrs. Thatcher's lonely attempt to stop the tide is more evidence that it is running.

The New York Times



When Communists Fail, Democracies Have to Help

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The wave of economic distress curling across the Communist world brings in its wake an undeniable feeling of triumph for Western industrial democracies. But the downfall of centrally planned economies also brings serious human problems, forcing difficult new choices on Western governments and their citizens.

Communist leaders admit that they are racing pell-mell against the threat of imminent economic collapse. Asked by a senior French official during a visit here last week why his country now encourages free market conditions and foreign investment, Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, answered with a single, summing word: "Survival."

Americans will shed few tears for Hanoi's cornered leadership or for the Stalinists of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who justified their industry by promising a perfect future. But satisfaction at seeing them proved economically wrong as well as politically repulsive has to be tempered by the knowledge that the catastrophic consequences their failures visit on their citizens cannot be confined behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Communism's failure is contributing to new population movements across borders around the globe. The struggle is no longer for a better life in many places but one for physical survival, as Nguyen Co Thach says. People inside collapsing houses try to get out of them by the nearest exit.

Although political conditions in Vietnam have reportedly eased in the past year, the tide of boat people making their way to Hong Kong is rising as hardship becomes penury in Vietnam. And West Germany expects more than 250,000 people who can claim ethnic German origin to emigrate from Poland and its deepening poverty this year.

In the Soviet Union, some of the violence directed

at ethnic minorities in recent months appears to involve attempts to create internal refugees. These border on pogroms to force mass departures as well as to settle ancient feuds. Such violence can hardly be unconnected with the extreme shortages of goods in marketplaces across the Soviet Union.

In a world of declining ideological confrontation and growing material disparity, the hard and fast lines that shaped the way we have thought about and acted toward the people who live under tyranny blur a little more each day.

How are Washington and America's European allies to respond to regimes that persuasively indicate they no longer are working to further Marxist-Leninist domination of the world, but to supply food, soap and matches to their citizens? Where do we in the West draw new lines of policy toward Polish and Hungarian citizens who no longer will be able to credibly claim to live under political persecution, but whose lives worsen daily in material terms?

At the moment, Washington insists on tighter controls on the transfer of technology to Poland and Hungary than it does to a Chinese government that has just slaughtered citizens rather than respond to their demands for democratic freedoms. Can the United States continue to do this and claim to have a coherent policy toward reform in the Communist world?

In Poland and Hungary, discredited Communist Party machines are giving up political control to reformers who hope to attract capital and technology to repair the economic disasters they inherit. If the West does not provide such help, the future holds more failure, more upheaval and more efforts

at migration to the West, reformers say bluntly in private conversations with West Europeans.

Led by West Germany, West European governments are beginning to adopt policies aimed at improving material conditions in Eastern Europe as an alternative to migration. This is not a matter of sympathy but of bottom-line thinking by politicians who find it financially and politically cheaper to pay for potential refugees to stay in their own countries.

Poland is a case in point. President François Mitterrand announced a rescheduling of \$1 billion in existing Polish debt and a package of \$100 million in new French credits when he visited Warsaw earlier this month. Chancellor Helmut Kohl will announce forgiveness of part or all of an outstanding \$500 million West German loan when he goes to Poland this summer, West German officials report. In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is said to be considering involving Britain in an international effort to improve economic conditions in Vietnam in hopes of reducing the outpouring of boat people to Hong Kong.

In some ways these programs are a sign of "compassion fatigue" in affluent countries that willingly absorbed streams of immigrants from Asia, Africa and Latin America during the past two decades. The drawbridges are being quietly pulled up while the victory of democracy and capitalism is noisily celebrated inside the castle.

There would seem to be no more realistic way to handle the population pressures that the collapse of communism is helping to intensify. "Victory" in the war of ideologies imposes a new and demanding mission on the Western industrial democracies, who must now manage the peace in a generous and humane manner.

The Washington Post

New Kremlin Ways Require a New Kremlinology

By Melor Sturua

WASHINGTON — The tragedy at Tiananmen Square and the Congress of People's Deputies in the Kremlin have disappointed some segments of public opinion in the United States. I have an uneasy feeling that if these events had changed places, I would hear sighs of relief.

Prophets don't like it when their prophecies don't materialize. "Good guys" from China have not justified their hopes; "bad guys" from Russia did not justify their skepticism.

Despite the disparity in the number of newspaper pages and television minutes devoted to Tiananmen Square and the Kremlin congress, it was the latter event that will have the more profound influence on future developments of history, because, if we leave aside all other reasons, it is a step forward and not a step backward. But it is step by step, rather humbly, that Europe is being built.

Some of my colleagues in the West, while trying to minimize the importance of the congress, claim that it was just a useful way to let off steam. Yes, of course, too many words were spoken in the Kremlin, and if the matter continues in the same fashion, very soon our congressional record will overtake the congressional record in Washington, despite the fact that on the Hill there are many magicians in the art of filibustering.

The verbosity of the congress took some Kremlinologists by surprise. They did not expect this kind of quality of glasnost. I would like to stress that I mean quality, not quantity. That is why some of those who don't want to appear outdated began

to apply intellectual rationalizations to their writings. Some started to remember that psychoanalytic therapy was labeled the "talking cure," and have christened the Congress of People's Deputies a "talking revolution."

Some began to look to the yellowed writings of the Marquis de Custine, who 150 years ago called Russia "a nation of mutes," which, when it started to talk, would be reminiscent of the "confusion of Babel."

But there is no need to seek help from Austrian psychoanalysts or French aristocrats when we have the Bible, which you can find in every room of every American hotel. It says, "In the beginning was the word." The human being is distinguished from animals because in his development the first word spoken by him is much more important than the first step taken by him. That is why his first word is the first step in his formation, and that is why the Congress of People's Deputies was not a "useful way to let off steam" but was steam itself, the steam that moves a machine.

Of course, it was no match for nuclear energy or even electricity — it was just steam. But it worked. Glasnost has become a driving force of perestroika. This explains why political reform in the Soviet Union must precede economic reform. And it explains the contradictions of day-to-day life in contemporary Russia: empty shelves in the

shops and fully booked audiences in the discussion clubs; poor quality of soap and high quality of essays; low level of wages and high level of civic activity; inflation both of ruble and word — but if the former undercuts our finances, the latter strengthens the process of democratization.

Of course, sooner or later the political reform must be strengthened by the economic; otherwise it will collapse. But the priorities are chosen by the leaders of the country quite deliberately: Freedom is the indispensable guarantee to economic success.

To say that economic success is the guarantee of freedom would be quite courageous. The tragedy of Tiananmen Square stressed once more this interdependence. By the way, it isn't just a "Communist" phenomenon; it has a universal character. Remember Germany before World War II? Or contemporary South Korea? Neither a prosperous economy nor a system of private property guarantees freedom.

Perestroika in the Kremlin dictates a perestroika in Kremlinology. My colleague Michael Dobbs wrote in The Washington Post during the congress: "The congress, which is open to foreign journalists, is turning out to be a Kremlinological gold mine. By observing the reactions of Politburo members through binoculars from the press gallery, it has been possible to draw conclusions about their political sympathies."

My feelings are a little bit different, not only because I have had many opportunities to observe the Soviet leaders not through binoculars but from much closer. It seems to me that the Congress of People's Deputies became not a gold mine of Kremlinology but its grave. No longer can you draw conclusions about Soviet policy based on who sits with whom and who applauds whom.

If Kremlinology wants to survive in times of perestroika, it must turn from art to science, and, as Pushkin says in his drama "Mozart and Salieri," it must "check the harmony through algebra." In art you can give way to your emotions, you can take sides. In algebra the results of calculations are the same for Washington,

for Moscow and for Beijing, if, of course, the calculations are correct.

And now it is time to go back to our comparison of Tiananmen Square and the Kremlin. Setting aside all other reasons, the events in Beijing drew more attention from the Western media because they fit easily into the standard schemes of the coverage of Communist countries. As for the Congress of People's Deputies, it didn't fit the procrustean bed. "I wondered if there was something wrong with my ears," Mr. Dobbs wrote about his impression in the Kremlin.

Well, as St. Matthew says, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." In terms of historical potential, the words of the deputies in the Kremlin sounded louder than the roar of tanks at Tiananmen Square.

The writer, a Soviet journalist, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Russia for Peace?

BERLIN — It is reported that Russia is not aiming at a struggle with the Central European Powers. The Czar is led from time to time by the Slavist agitators into warlike measures, but it is by no means impossible that he may assent to a peaceful settlement with the Triple Alliance.

1914: Death in Sarajevo

VIENNA — Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and the Duchess of Hohenberg, his morganatic wife, were assassinated this morning [June 28] while driving in an automobile through the streets of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. Two separate attempts were made on their lives. As they were driving to the Town Hall, a bomb hit the automobile, but it was thrown off by the Archduke and exploded on the road behind. The Archduke insisted on continuing to the Town Hall for the official reception. They had only left

A Dilemma For India: The Bomb

By S. Nihal Singh

NEW DELHI — India's tentative answer to denial of the implicit Soviet nuclear umbrella it enjoyed until recently was the successful test-firing of the intermediate-range surface-to-surface missile Agni after two abortive tries. That this "technology demonstration," as India calls it, came soon after the historic Chinese-Soviet summit in Beijing is particularly pleasing to New Delhi.

The 20-year Indo-Soviet friendship treaty, signed in 1971, was valuable for its implicit nuclear guarantee. That was painfully brought home to the Janata government — the only opposition combine to rule in New Delhi to date — during its brief tenure in the late '70s. Despite earlier indications disavowing special relations with any country, the Janata government changed its tune after taking office and let the treaty remain undisturbed.

India realized from the start that the treaty offered an imperfect nuclear guarantee against China, dependent as New Delhi was on the dynamics of the triangular Washington-Moscow-Bombing relationship. Now that the Communist giants have made up, India has no protection against the perceived nuclear threat from China.

Agni's success is thus far largely psychological. The new missile needs further testing before it can be harnessed to military use in two to three years at the earliest. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has reiterated India's commitment not to use nuclear weapons — a commitment that much of the world takes with a pinch of salt.

The test launch will spur the debate on the nuclear capabilities of India and Pakistan. It is a debate in which the two main countries of the subcontinent continue to shadow-box. And so does Washington. President George Bush will have to judge the constitutional requirement when he certifies that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear weapon, just as his predecessor did annually, before the substantial military and economic aid package to Pakistan can be released for another year.

Washington realizes that both India and Pakistan are capable of making nuclear weapons, and it is now seeking to cap the two countries' efforts on the proverbial two screwdrivers away from the bomb. But Agni will bring new Western concerns on missile proliferation to the fore.

One consequence of the continuing nuclear and missile debate is that there is a growing philosophical divide between Washington and the subcontinent. American and British assertions about the absolute need for the nuclear deterrent to keep the peace in Europe draw wary smiles in New Delhi and Islamabad.

India and Pakistan also look askance at American concern over nuclear proliferation on the subcontinent when little attention is paid to Israeli nuclear capabilities or the development of Israeli missiles, because Israel is a close strategic ally.

New Delhi is particularly sore that despite all the rhetoric about nuclear proliferation, Washington has consistently chosen to turn a blind eye to Pakistani attempts in this area because it suited U.S. strategic objectives to befriend Pakistan, with an eye to Afghanistan and the Gulf. In the Indian view, since its rapprochement with Beijing the United States has not seriously addressed the question of Indian perceptions of threat from China.

Thus far, the reaction to the Agni test launch from Pakistan and the United States has been tempered. Since the new missile is an indigenous effort, the question of tightening the Western regime on the export of missile technology is not very apposite.

This is an election year in India, with the general election due before mid-January. The Agni achievement will inevitably figure in the campaign rhetoric. The opposition Janata Dal combine has given Agni a low-key welcome. The Indian Express, which supports opposition causes, was the only major Indian newspaper to strike a sour note on Agni with the guns-on-butter argument.

There is no doubt that the test launch has lifted the public mood, and there will be increasing demands to make the bomb one of the distractions of the election campaigning over. The anti-bomb lobby is articulate but in a minority.

A sobering thought for Mr. Gandhi, should he want to go for the bomb before the election, is that India's only nuclear explosion to date, in 1974, did not bring his mother Indira Gandhi much lasting political dividend. But India's dilemma about future nuclear policy has become more acute with the Chinese-Soviet rapprochement.

International Herald Tribune

1939: Tokio to Negotiate

TOKIO — The Japanese government has officially accepted the British proposal for negotiations on the Tientsin dispute, to be held immediately. The talks, concerning British interests in China, will be held in Tokyo.

OPINION

What Happens to Chinese Will Be Decided in China

By William Pfaff

PARIS — "Realism" is a much desired quality in foreign policy, but confusion usually prevails in the public debate on balance of power and on intervention into the internal policy-making of another country.

Richard Nixon claims to be a realist and undoubtedly knows more about international affairs than any American

communications is well taken, although one may doubt that the Chinese authorities will in fact continue a policy of openness. They are more likely to clamp down on all foreign links and travel other than that connected with trade, aid and investment.

What, though, does it mean to say that the United States should "balance" China against the U.S.S.R. and against Japan? China and the Soviets are major military powers but their capacity for projecting conventional power outside contiguous regions is slight. China is primarily a military threat to the U.S.S.R., and the U.S.S.R. to China.

Nothing the United States can do will change that or tip the balance. The Soviet Union offers a possible naval threat to Japan, one which the Japanese, if they become seriously concerned about it, and if they do not find reassurance in their treaty of defense with the United States, surely have themselves the resources to meet. This would seem a fairly remote eventuality, with little connection to current decisions on China reprisals.

So far as Japan's economic dominance in Asia is concerned, Mr. Nixon surely does not think that American investment in China will change that — not in this century or the next.

Chinese-Russian rivalry rests on real and enduring conflicts of territorial and ideological interest that have nothing to do with the United States or Japan. The United States may find marginal advantage from intelligence stations in China, and in an inherently limited military cooperation with that country, but those are not grounds for basic policy choices.

There are a billion people in China. Western aid and investment affect the lives of a minute number of that total. Mr. Nixon says Deng Xiaoping's reforms have doubled the average Chinese individual income. How can he possibly know? There are virtually no reliable statistics on China. There are only estimates. No one even knows the industrial output of China — not even the Chinese.

The lives of the Chinese who live in the coastal regions directly linked by trade and investment to Hong Kong, Japan and the West have certainly changed in dramatic ways under Deng Xiaoping. But the peasant mass of China?

In a situation so uncertain as that in China today, the prudent course surely is for the West to act according to its own values, and in support of its own direct interests, with a constant and prudent regard for the fact that what happens to China will be decided there. It will be decided by people anxious for their own survival, interest or power, in indifference to the opinions of the West, and to the money of the West.

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Don't Toy With First Principles

By Ira Glasser

NEW YORK — Reacting sharply to a recent Supreme Court decision, George Bush has proposed a constitutional amendment that would permit laws making it a crime to desecrate the American flag. He believes it is possible to create this exception to the First Amendment without damaging freedom of expression in general.

But once such an exception is made to the First Amendment there is no principled way to avoid others.

The president has said he is proposing this fundamental change because, as a combat veteran, he is offended by desecration of the flag.

Perhaps if Mr. Bush were black he would be equally offended by racist speech, and propose an exception to the First Amendment for that.

Perhaps if he were a woman he would be equally offended by speech that denigrates women, and propose an exception for that.

Perhaps if he were Jewish he would be equally offended by displays of the swastika and by anti-Semitic speech, and propose an exception for that.

And perhaps if he were Muslim he

would be so offended by "The Satanic Verses" that he would propose an exception for that.

Blasphemy might be a crime in Iran but it ought not to be in America. In trying to convert the flag from a political symbol into a religious icon, that is precisely what Mr. Bush has proposed.

Freedom of expression is often offensive. But that freedom cannot survive if exceptions are made every time someone in power decides that certain forms of expression are too offensive to permit. If that is allowed, the right to free speech will inevitably depend on what the president or Congress is willing to permit. And that is precisely what the First Amendment was designed to prevent.

This is not a conservative or a liberal issue. It goes to the heart of what America stands for. When the Supreme Court upheld the First Amendment right to burn the flag as a form of political protest, the majority included conservatives, like Antonia Scalia and Anthony Kennedy, as well as liberals, like William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall. They understand that the First Amendment is indivisible and that what the flag stands for includes the freedom to defile it.

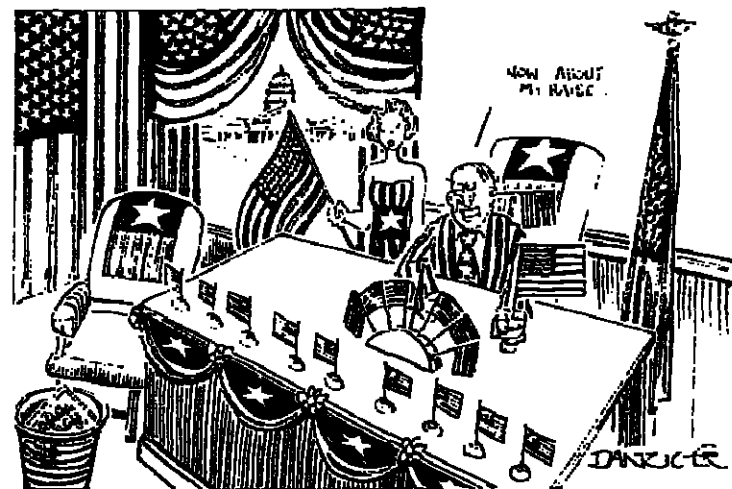
Twenty years ago, after James Meredith was shot on a civil rights march in the South, a black man named Sidney Street burned a flag on a street corner in Harlem in protest. If Mr. Meredith could be shot while marching for racial equality, Mr. Street said, America didn't need the flag. Its ideals had gone

its bad moments. Occasionally, the U.S. government has been a klutz. Sometimes it has been overbearing. There have been enough under-the-table double-dealings to give a generation of novelists and historians a lifetime of material.

But, above it all, there is that American flag. It was born in revolution and cleansed in the blood of America's patriots and doughboys. It is a carefully folded final comfort to the aggrieved families of a nation's finest.

My namesake and fraternity brother, Justice William Brennan, should shed a tear for his country. A flag in ashes can't fly over the ramparts. And without those ramparts, this world might have to forget the apple pie.

— John Brennan, commenting in The Baltimore Evening Sun.



Congressman Boink in his newly redecorated office ...

up in smoke. If he had only used words to say that, few would have heard him. Because he said it symbolically by burning the flag, his protest was covered by television and his message reached millions.

Mr. Bush would cut off that message and make it a crime. He pretends to honor the flag, but in proposing to begin to unravel the First Amendment he desecrates what the flag represents.

Now that the president has abdicated his responsibility, it remains for Congress to refuse to be panicked into action. Congress should reject this constitutional amendment or hold hearings that carefully explore the consequences of carving out exceptions to the First Amendment.

That will not be easy. The hysteria is

building. The president's proposal has begun to evoke fears among other politicians that they could be hurt politically if they failed to fall into line.

But this is a time for leadership and courage. It is a time to remember, as Tom Paine might have said, that true patriotism is refreshed by reference to first principles. The First Amendment is a first principle. It is a critical part of what has made America great and its values worth struggling to defend. The country has been strengthened, not weakened, by its sweeping language for more than two centuries.

The writer, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Two Peoples of One Mind

Since Communist China occupied Tibet in 1958, more than a million Tibetans have been massacred and many more imprisoned and tortured. Now the authorities in Beijing have loosed their wrath on their own people.

The bullets of Beijing remind us of a period in history when gas chambers and concentration camps proliferated throughout Europe. We never did expect to see a repetition of this, did we? But here we are, scarcely five decades later, witnessing once again a despotic totalitarian government wielding its power over those who seek justice, and flaunting their atrocities on public television.

As much as the Chinese people and the Tibetan people are ethnically and politically different, we are of one mind when it comes to wanting our basic freedom. As a member of the Tibetan community, son of the late former finance minister of Tibet, and as one who has been deprived of my own motherland, I cry out in anguish for those who

died in Tiananmen Square and for those still being herded in for torture and slaughter. I weep for them just as I did for my people who suffered at the hands of the same regime.

The students and workers who demonstrated in Beijing are not unlike the monks and laymen who demonstrated in Lhasa a few months ago. In both cases, people raised their voices for freedom and democracy. In both cases, the barrel of the gun was used to silence them.

Only the relentless striving for freedom of our two peoples, the crazed actions of a desperate ruling party gone berserk and the watchful eyes of the international media finally awakened the world to what was going on.

It is now time not only for the world to speak out and act in defense of democracy, but for our two peoples, Chinese and Tibetan, to respect each other's basic rights and to work hand in hand for a better life both in our lifetimes and for the generations to come.

TSOLTIM N. SHAKABPA,
Corpus Christi, Texas.

A Beacon to Millions

Regarding "Home to a Smug, Scared America" (Meanwhile, June 6) by Stanley Meisler:

I am an American who has lived abroad for 15 of the last 20 years, making frequent visits to the United States, and Stanley Meisler strikes me as one of those urban elitists who believes that he knows best how people should live, scornful of such things as American shopping centers and suburban living. The Belgians I know, many of whom are fleeing or would like to flee the growing "Third Worldism" of Brussels, have their own dreams about living out of the city in their own homes.

The United States should be applauded for relatively open immigration policies, which admittedly bring many social and other problems. Yet students entering the hundreds of U.S. universities — compared to relatively few such institutions in Europe — have higher achievement scores, in a much more competitive environment, than was the case in

Mr. Meisler's day. Americans continue to win the lion's share of Nobel prizes, and continue to lead the world in scientific and technological achievements.

American social problems are deep-seated and need to be tackled with more creative and forthright political leadership, but the answer will not be found in the sort of homogenized, plain dull countries that Mr. Meisler cites as models.

Most of my French friends would be startled by Mr. Meisler's characterization of French politics, and politicians, as something to emulate. To them, the U.S. system seems to be much more open and susceptible to change and to grass roots democracy. Ask a Raymond

Barre or a Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a question and you will get the same answer he gave 10 or 20 years ago.

The United States has the oldest democratic system on this earth, as well as being a beacon to the millions who seek something more in life than an elevated platform of social welfare.

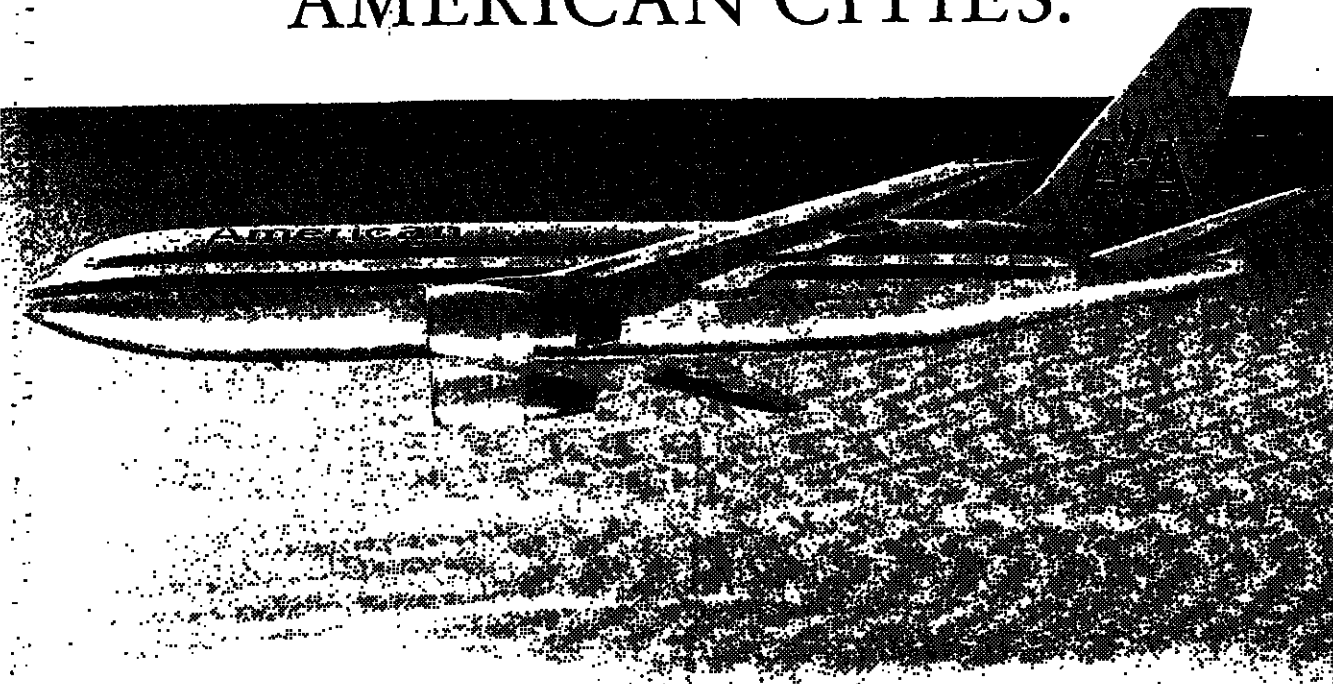
PAUL RUUD,
Brussels.

Stanley Meisler said something that needed saying, and Richard P. Sybert's defensive response (Letters, June 9) does not weaken the points made.

Sure, television in France is even worse than in the United States; in addition to the sex, violence and trivial shows, the advertising borders on pornography. On the other hand, my children's schools do not find it necessary to have police patrols, nor are drugs and teen-age violence anywhere as bad as in the United States, which seems no longer to know the meaning of responsibility.

M. FERGUSON,
Ascan, France.

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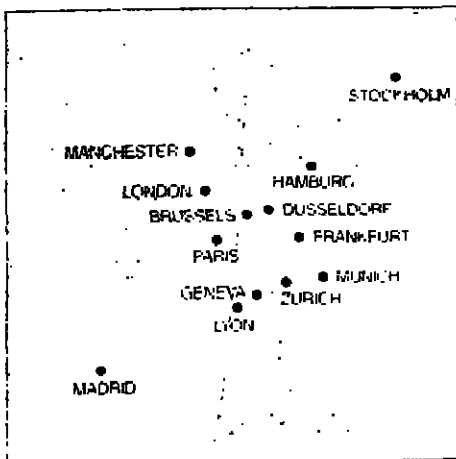
Even they, though, may be surprised at just how many European cities we now fly from.

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KGB Chief Says U.S. 'Spy' Was a Suicide

By Michael Dobbs

WASHINGTON Post Service
MOSCOW — The general in charge of the KGB, the Soviet security and intelligence service, said Wednesday that a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst who reportedly committed suicide because of psychological problems.

The comments by General Vladimir A. Kryuchkov cleared up some of the mystery surrounding the case of Glenn Souther, who disappeared from the United States in May 1986.

An obituary published Tuesday by the Soviet Army newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* referred to Mr. Souther by a Russian name, Mikhail Y. Orlov, and described him as a long-standing KGB agent.

Speaking to Western journalists after a session of the Soviet parliament,

General Kryuchkov rebutted speculation that Mr. Souther had been a Soviet "sleeper" agent infiltrated into the United States.

He said that the American had adopted the name Orlov after defecting to the Soviet Union.

The KGB chief's willingness to speak with Western reporters about the case reflects a recent drive by the one of the world's most feared organizations to improve its image.

Since becoming head of the KGB last October, General Kryuchkov has sought to emphasize its role as an intelligence-gathering agency rather than an instrument of domestic repression.

The general said that Mr. Souther, who was given the rank of major in the KGB, had left a suicide note expressing thanks to the Soviet Union for recognizing his services. He attributed the suicide to personal sensitivity.

"The motive was not political," the KGB chief said. "He had long displayed a nervous state of mind. He was very gifted and easily hurt. We cannot blame anyone for his death."

In a documentary aired on Soviet television last July, Mr. Souther complained that he had not found

his "niche" in Soviet society. He expressed frustration that his skills and knowledge were not being fully used.

According to General Kryuchkov, Mr. Souther was buried Monday in the military section of the Kuntsevo Cemetery, on the western outskirts of Moscow, not far from the grave of Kim Philby, the British-born master spy who died in May 1988.

The funeral was attended by Mr. Souther's mother and other relatives who flew in from the United States and have since gone home.

General Kryuchkov refused to say exactly when Mr. Souther, who served in the U.S. Navy from 1975 to 1982, was recruited by the KGB. Until Tuesday, the Soviet Union had been depicting him as a defector who fled the United States to escape "persecution."

The KGB chief said that Mr. Souther, who was born in Hammond, Indiana, left behind a Russian wife and an 18-month-old daughter. Friends in the United States have said that he also has a child from a previous marriage in Italy.

General Kryuchkov said that more details would be published about Mr. Souther's career, which, he said, had "aroused massive in-

terest" among the Soviet people. "We can be quite open about this," he said. "We have our spies and you have yours."

The case has provided the with the opportunity of focusing public attention on its intelligence-gathering function. During the inaugural session of the Congress of People's Deputies, some members recalled the Great Terror of the 1930s and the 1970s persecution of dissidents.

The KGB is the successor organization of the NKVD, which is now held to have been responsible for the deaths of millions of innocent citizens under Stalin.

The Supreme Soviet, or standing legislature, set up a watchdog committee this week to supervise both the KGB and the armed forces. It is still unclear how much power and autonomy the 38-member committee will have. It includes seven military officers, two KGB officials and five Communist Party secretaries.

The chairman of the committee, Vladimir Lapigin, told the government newspaper *Izvestia* that public controls over the KGB were necessary, particularly in the budget area. But he described much of the recent criticism of the agency as "baseless."

House Opens Budget Fight On SDI and B-2 Bomber

By Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Armed Services Committee has begun a slow unraveling of the Bush administration's proposed military budget in a process that could escalate into a major showdown over some of the Pentagon's most disputed weapons and programs.

The committee cut almost one-fourth of the administration's request for the Strategic Defense Initiative, reducing research and development spending to \$3.5 billion from \$4.6 billion. A major floor battle is likely on the anti-missile program.

Some committee members will try to cut as much as \$1.4 billion from the B-2 Stealth production budget for fiscal 1990. The committee on Tuesday cut \$300 million from the bomber's \$1.8 billion research and development budget, earmarking the funds for the Marine Corps' V-22 Osprey vertical-takeoff transport, which the administration had proposed to eliminate.

On Wednesday the committee was to start paring the \$69 billion weapons procurement budget, which the committee chairman, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, shielded at the subcommittee level from attempts to add projects. Committee members have said the measure is unlikely to emerge without major changes.

Proposals circulating among the committee would remove \$850 million to \$1.4 billion from the \$2.7 billion Stealth production budget for next year.

Other amendments would restore some programs cut by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, including improvements to the Navy's F-14 Tomcat fighter and the EA-6B Prowler aircraft, which is used to jam electronic signals, and to the army's helicopter program.

The committee on Tuesday also defeated the research and development subcommittee's efforts to delete proposed upgrading for two programs: \$16 million for the Lance short-range nuclear missile and \$55 million for the tactical nuclear short-range attack missile called SRAM-T.

Ronald V. Dellums, the California Democrat who heads the subcommittee, said both systems were political attempts to circumvent the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty signed last year by the United States and Soviet Union.



A PAIR OF JACQUES TO OPEN — Jacques Cousteau, the marine biologist, and Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, joined to inaugurate the new Cousteau Oceanographic Center in the French capital Wednesday. A gigantic inflatable whale floated overhead in honor of the occasion.

Work Alone? Phone Offers Power Image

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Los Angeles company, named Mr. Right, is marketing a telephone system for people who work alone but want the "prestige" that comes from having a secretary to screen calls.

The \$380 device, called Tele-Receptionist, uses digital recording technology to create an illusion that the voice answering the phone is of someone operating a switchboard or receptionist's phone.

The telephone rings and the would-be executive answers it — not by lifting the handset but by pushing a button. Monitoring the call through a speaker, he hears a recorded voice say, for example: "Good morning, Mr. Tracy's office. May I help you?"

"This is Mr. Ford," the caller might say. "Is he in?"

The "executive" pushes another button for a recorded voice to reply: "One moment, please. I'll connect you." A ringing is heard by the caller, and then the "executive" speaks up: "Hi, Mr. Ford. Mr. Tracy here. Hope my secretary didn't keep you waiting."

A.J. Ayer, Philosopher Of Language, Dies at 78

Reuters

LONDON — A.J. Ayer, 78, the British philosopher, died in London on Tuesday after a long illness.

Celebrated for his book "Language, Truth and Logic," published when he was 26, he based his thinking on the conviction that many philosophical problems were rooted in a vague and muddled use of language. Accepting this was the key to solving them, he believed.

He argued that philosophical language must be pruned and redefined if it was to be used as an intelligible means of argument.

The book launched him on a career culminating in his appointment as Wykeham Professor of Logic at Oxford in 1959 and a knighthood from Elizabeth II.

He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and combined his academic career and numerous books with forays into politics and a lifelong passion for soccer that seemed incongruous in such a formidable intellectual.

General Elliott Thorpe, 91, Warned About Pearl Harbor

SARASOTA, Florida (AP) — Brigadier General Elliott Thorpe, 91, a much-decorated officer who delivered an unheeded warning

about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, died Tuesday.

He was the last surviving member of General Douglas MacArthur's staff and may have been the last living witness to the signing of the peace treaties ending both world wars.

As a first lieutenant, he stood guard in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles when that treaty was signed June 28, 1919. In 1945, he was on the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay when Japan surrendered.

General Thorpe was a military attaché in Dutch-controlled Java in December 1941, when the Dutch broke a Japanese diplomatic code. One of the intercepted messages referred to planned Japanese attacks on Hawaii, the Philippines and Thailand.

Informed of the message by a Dutch general, he immediately cabled the information to Washington. But he found that his warning was not taken seriously. A week later, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

He served as General MacArthur's chief of intelligence in post-war Japan and was in charge of Hirohito's security.



A.J. Ayer

Prince Vasili Romanov, 81, Nephew of Czar Nicholas II
WOODSIDE, California (AP) — Prince Vasili Romanov, 81, a nephew of Czar Nicholas II and the last prince born in Russia before the revolution that ended his family's 300-year rule, died of natural causes Saturday.

The prince was the son of Grand Duchess Xenia. His father, Grand Duke Alexander, was the founder of the Russian Air Force. His grandfather was Czar Alexander III. His great-uncles were kings of England, Greece and Denmark.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Serbs Celebrate A Historic Battle

Hundreds of thousands of Serbs in Yugoslavia poured into the province of Kosovo on Wednesday to mark the anniversary of a defeat by the Turks 600 years ago that started a centuries-long struggle against the Ottoman rulers. But the province's ethnic Albanian majority snubbed the festival.

Troops and police stood by to prevent protests by the ethnic Albanians, who rioted in March and May after Kosovo was forced to yield its autonomy to Serbia, the largest of Yugoslavia's six republics. Twenty-five people died in the riots.

State television estimated that about 1.5 million Serbs converged on the site of the 1389 battle, a field just outside Pristina, the provincial capital.

"Today, six centuries later, we are again fighting a battle and facing battles," Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian republic, told the crowd. "They are not armed battles, but even those are not to be excluded." He made no mention of the ethnic Albanians, who make up almost 90 percent of Kosovo's population.

Romanian Villages Are Being 'Adopted'

"Operation Romanian Villages," a campaign to "adopt" Romanian villages threatened with destruction, is catching on. It was created in February following reports of Romania's program to raze 7,000 villages and move their residents to new agro-industrial centers.

The campaign is the concept of several Belgian associations of architects, farmers and human rights campaigners concerned with the plight of the Romanian villagers and the preservation of their cultural heritage. The Belgians called on European communities to adopt Romanian villages, to collect and spread information about each village and to send protest letters to the Romanian authorities. Because Romania has not provided the names of the villages that are to be razed, all 13,000 will be adopted.

In Belgium, 280 towns and villages are already participating, in France 600, in Switzerland 120. Britain has just begun, and Denmark and the Netherlands are to join soon. About 80 Hungarian mayors have also expressed interest, a spokesman said.

"We realize the country is impoverished and needs modernization," he said. But, he added, "what disturbs us is the attempt to create a homogenized culture by erasing the past."

Around Europe

After 118 years, the French Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Budget has yielded its prestigious home in the Louvre Palace for new offices in Bercy, eastern Paris. The last 400 of the 6,000 ministry employees left the Louvre's Richelieu wing over the weekend. The move was considered necessary to allow the Louvre Museum to expand, and to unite under one roof the Economy Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Secretariat of Consumer Affairs, all of which had been scattered in 40 buildings across Paris. The operation was delayed for nearly two years because Edouard Balladur refused to move out during his term as finance minister, which ended in 1988.

When William Hector caught a thief last weekend, it was the 155th attempt in 20 years to break into his gas station and shop in southern Sweden, the Stockholm daily *Dagens Nyheter* reported. In the other 27, the burglars got away. Mr. Hector's store is near Eslöv, in a remote area 35 kilometers (20 miles) from the nearest police station. He does "a fantastic job" with the help of neighbors, a sophisticated alarm system and his dog, a police spokesman said. "You would think that the word would get around that the station is not such a good place for thefts."

Sytiske Looijen

ALFA 164. SIMPLY OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Born from Alfa Romeo's remarkable heritage of superb performance and incomparable handling, the new Alfa 164 is quite simply an extraordinary sports saloon.

Styled by Pininfarina, the 164's Sporty profile has one of the best aerodynamic ratings in its category: CX 0.30. To give it increased speed, but with better stability and fuel consumption.

The 3-litre V-6 model has a power plant which develops 192 horsepower, producing a quite exceptional torque of 25 kg/m at 4,000 rpm. More than sufficient to ensure spectacular acceleration, even in high gear. Top speed is over 230 kph. (Automatic transmission is also available).

The 2-litre Twin Spark version develops 148 HP, a torque of 19 kg/m at 4,000 rpm, and has a top speed of over 210 kph.

The interior of the 164, constructed from elegant materials and designed with obsessive attention to detail, is as luxurious as it is spacious. Active safety features such as ABS and Alfa Romeo's legendary road-holding ability combine security with performance, to give a unique driving experience. And the world over there are Alfa Romeo dealers who share a passion for fine cars and the highly refined technical skills that go into them. The Alfa 164. Extraordinary. From every point of view.



South Africa to Offer Blacks Political Role but Not the Vote

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's governing National Party released a five-year plan Wednesday for political change in which it promised the country's 23 million blacks "democratic participation" in national government without voting rights.

The plan is, in large part, a compendium of promises made in speeches and press interviews by Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk since he was elected party leader in February. In effect, the plan is a campaign manifesto for the Nationalists for elections Sept. 6, which are certain to elevate Mr. de Klerk to the presidency.

It commits the government to the formation of a constitutional convention in which the black majority will be represented, but reassures the whites that no group will be permitted to dominate.

The plan, which is to be formally adopted by the party's highest policy-making body, the Federal Congress, at a meeting in Pretoria on Thursday, said that the objective was to "create a new South

Africa in which every South African can live in safety, prosperity and dignity, as an individual and within a group."

The party's emphasis, as it was in the 1987 manifesto, is on the protection of the rights of groups to safeguard their own interests and govern their own affairs. But the five-year plan is designed to shift the emphasis from racially defined groups to culturally defined ones, party spokesmen said.

Mr. de Klerk has repeatedly referred to "black minorities" in South Africa, meaning tribal nations with their own languages and cultures. The plan appeared to suggest with ambiguous oratory the possibility of tribal groups being represented as ethnic blocs in drafting a new constitution and governing the country.

The plan also called for the creation of new groups under the Population Registration Act, which classifies all South Africans by race at birth. Popularly referred to as an "open group," it would include members of any race who do not want to be categorized by their ethnic origin and who may want to live in desegregated "open areas."

The exiled leadership of the African National Congress, while expressing an interest in negotiations with the government, has flatly rejected all constitutional proposals based on the "group" concept.

The "open group" concept was first proposed last year by Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis and is viewed by opponents of racial separation as a device for creating a few token integrated residential areas while preserving housing segregation in most of the country.

But the plan, without going into details, calls for what party officials said was the "virtual decriminalization" of the 1950 Group Areas Act, which segregates residential areas by race but which in recent years has been increasingly ignored by all.

The plan assures the continuation of segregated public schools, and while calling for freedom of association, it also guarantees freedom of disassociation through some form of the existing Preservation of Separate Amenities Act.

LENIN: End of a God?

(Continued from page 1)

with the Soviet Gulag, was published last year.

Mikhail A. Suslov, the conservative ideology chief under Leonid I. Brezhnev, once told Mr. Grossman that "Life and Fate" would not be published in the Soviet Union for at least 200 years.

So daring and relentless is "Forever Flowing" that the editors of Otkrytiye, a literary journal, printed a long preface softening the blow a bit. The essay, "Leninism and Stalinism," is meant to separate the two "isms" somewhat. But most Soviet readers will understand the essay for what it is: a kind of obligatory ideological gesture.

Previously, the most striking criticism of Lenin came in Vasil Selyunin's "Roots," an essay printed last year in the monthly journal Novy Mir. With guarded language, Mr. Selyunin said that while Lenin was responsible for building the state, he also helped create labor camps and an overwhelming police apparatus.

Recently, two liberal intellectuals, a theater director, Mark Zakharov, and a historian, Yuri Karyakin, stunned television viewers when they suggested on different occasions that Lenin's body be moved out of the mausoleum on Red Square and be buried.

Contrary to the official history books, which describe Lenin as a modest and generous intellectual of great kindness and impeccable personal habits, Mr. Grossman suggests that he was merely a man capable of lust, "picking his teeth with a match" and one who "scratches his armpits."

"Forever Flowing" also explores the "Russianness" of Lenin and his revolution, suggesting that his fanaticism was rooted in "the thousand-year depths" of Russian history, character and "revolutionary dreaming."

Mr. Grossman is much reviled by Soviet conservatives, and especially by members of anti-Semitic Russian nationalist groups like Pamyat, or Memory.

Conservatives often complain that the mass media has become dominated by the views of those deeply critical of the Communist Party and other institutions.

Nevertheless, glasnost has given voice not only to the liberals. The liberal weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta printed a letter Wednesday from a former officer of the secret police, I. Gruber, of the Siberian region of Irkutsk.

Mr. Gruber calls the current changes a "natural disaster" that has brought "disorder and discord" to the country. He suggests that the West is exporting not only "state technology" but also "hairy monkeys" who play rock 'n' roll and a morality of "perversity and decadence."

FSX: Stung by Fighter Battle, Japan Moves to Develop Its Own Weaponry

(Continued from page 1)

will have little effect on the 60,000 U.S. troops stationed in Japan.

At bases like Misawa, jointly run by U.S. and Japanese forces, General Ishimoda's pilots and their American colleagues roar off the runway every few minutes — the Americans in 50 modern F-16s, and the Japanese in aged, Japanese-made F-1s that Japan's corps of young pilots openly criticize as awkward and slow.

But senior military officials and bureaucrats now regard it as virtually certain that the United States will begin withholding technologies that were previously transferred to Japan as a matter of course, especially "dual use" equipment with clear commercial use.

So several weeks ago, Japan's most politically influential business group, the Keidanren, suggested that the time was long overdue to double the country's budget for military research and development, an oblique way of saying Japan had to design its own weapons rather than produce American models under manufacturing licenses.

On Wednesday a senior military official talked openly in Parliament for the first time about the possibility of building a small Japanese-designed "defensive" aircraft carrier, Japan's first since World War II.

And after battling with Congress and the Bush administration to obtain computer software codes from the F-16 fighter for use in the FSX, Japanese military officials are now

considering a plan to ignore U.S. technology, in part so that Japan is forced to develop its own.

Officials say that some of the American software would require extensive alteration in any case to accommodate a new radar system and changed aerodynamic features on the FSX.

"We still do not have a clear idea of whether to depend on the U.S., or to do as much as we can ourselves," said Jiro Hagi, the chief of planning for Japan's Self-Defense Agency.

But I think that whenever we can, we are going our own way."

For Japan, that approach represents a significant change of strategy.

With the exception of the 15-year-old F-1 fighter, and a few tanks and small missiles, almost all of Japan's current military hardware is based on American designs — though it is produced by Japanese manufacturers under license.

At the bases here at the tip of Honshu Island, troops drive around military bases in American-style jeeps made by Mitsubishi, and track Soviet submarines in Lockheed P-3C surveillance aircraft produced by Kawasaki Heavy Industries and brimming with Fujitsu computers.

A result, experts here say, is that Japan can make many weapons and design relatively few.

It spends only 2.3 percent of its military budget on research and development, or less than \$1 bil-

lion. Most NATO countries average 10 to 12 percent.

Moreover, Japanese industry will not design weapons on its own, because Japan's longtime ban on exporting military equipment confines it to a small domestic market. Even before the FSX debate, Japan's military was pressing for more "indigenous" Japanese weapons.

"We realize that no country can obtain perfect self-sufficiency," said Ryozi Tsutsui, director-general of the Japan Defense Agency's Technical Research and Development Institute.

Mr. Tsutsui denied that Japan was moving away from its reliance on American aid in the aftermath of the FSX decision.

But he said, "I believe Japan should keep to the highest state of the art in military technology as a deterrent."

"We don't need all kinds of weapons," he added. "But if we have the technology to produce any weapon if we need it, that obviously changes the politics" of defending Japan.

If the FSX project began by breaking down Japan's resolve to build its own advanced weapons, it has now stiffened it.

Many Japanese officials, bitter about charges that Japan was "stealing" American technology, contend that France or West Germany would have never faced such virulent criticism.

Others say weapons purchased outright from the United States

have been rife with quality problems.

"No one should be surprised that people in the Defense Agency now say that they have no incentive to go into new projects with the United States," a senior official of the Foreign Ministry said. "They don't have a desire to go through the FSX again."

Until now aircraft carriers were usually considered ships with "war-making capabilities" banned by the Japanese Constitution.

But Akira Hiyoshi, chief of the Defense Agency's Policy Bureau, said that such regulations would not prevent Japan from building a carrier equipped with anti-submarine helicopters and vertical-take-off jets for solely defensive purposes.

Mr. Hiyoshi's comments marked the first time the government has discussed equipping a carrier with jets.

It is unclear how the United States will respond to the new Japanese initiatives to design its own equipment.

U.S. officials have been urging Japan to build up its military budget, and will find it hard to argue against a doubling in research-and-development funds.

But as trade tensions between the two countries grow, any plan to replace American weapons with Japanese models seems bound to prompt new charges that American manufacturers are being cut out of the Japanese market.

MOBUTU: A Potentate's Image War in Washington

(Continued from page 1)
the Camp David Accords, actively opposed Libyan aggression in the region; strongly supported U.S. policy toward Angola, and granted U.S. forces access to Kamina Air Base in southern Zaire.

The Rainbow Lobby is challenging this glowing image of Mr. Mobutu and has turned out to be a bigger headache for Van Klobberg than the firm expected.

"They are trying to cut off all contacts everywhere," said Edward Van Klobberg 3d, adding that Rainbow Lobby people were "literally everywhere" his associates go, to work against their efforts.

The Rainbow Lobby describes itself as "an independent citizens' lobby whose major focus is democracy and fair elections worldwide." According to Nancy Ross, who heads its Washington office, the lobby is a grass-roots New York-based organization with 127,000 nationwide members, sponsors and supporters and a 1988 operating budget of \$548,000.

Ms. Ross said in an interview that the lobby was established in 1985 with an initial focus on the U.S. election process — in particular to promote more third-party candidates and to fight legislation that makes it more difficult for such candidates to run. Most of the group's money comes from \$25

contributions collected door-to-door or by telephone, she said.

The Rainbow Lobby became interested in the Zairian opposition's cause in 1986, Ms. Ross said. The group has hired the New York-based Vision Communications to do its public relations work during Mr. Mobutu's visit.

Ms. Ross cites a House bill submitted by Mr. Dellums in April as one of the Rainbow Lobby's main successes in Congress.

The bill begins with a stinging indictment of Mr. Mobutu's 24-year rule of Zaire. It says that Zaire's population is living "in a state of permanent insecurity" as a result of government officials' and army officers' "extortion and brutality," that corruption is rampant, that human rights abuses are "significant" and that "it does not benefit the United States to be identified with such a corrupt and repressive regime."

The State Department's 1988 country-by-country human rights report is also highly critical of Zaire's record. It said that "torture or physical mistreatment of detainees was common in most Zairian places of detention" and that police and army personnel "frequently abused their authority in 1988 to harass, arrest and extort money from civilians."

Zaire's one-party system does

not tolerate freedom of speech or other political parties, and the broad powers given the security authorities have resulted in "the arbitrary harassment, physical mistreatment and detention of ordinary citizens as well as political opponents," the report said.

Mr. Van Klobberg cited the release of 308 political prisoners in March as evidence that Mr. Mobutu has begun to improve Zaire's human rights record. "There has been movement," Mr. Van Klobberg said. "Let's encourage him."

Austria May Downgrade Diplomatic Tie to Israel

Reuters

VIENNA — Austria may downgrade its diplomatic representation in Israel because that country refuses to send an ambassador to Vienna as long as President Kurt Waldheim is in office, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

Otto Plainert, the Austrian ambassador to Israel since 1981, has requested a transfer, and a Foreign Ministry spokesman said he might be replaced by a lower-level chargé d'affaires. Israel's stand against Mr. Waldheim reflects charges that he participated in German war crimes during World War II.

UNO: A Reported Threat to Resign

(Continued from page 1)

"They don't think they have the flexibility to make any of the changes the rest of the world is waiting for."

Political sources said party leaders intended to keep Mr. Uno in office only until after the July elections, to prevent the dissolution of the more powerful lower house of the Diet so as to avoid concurrent contests.

Public displeasure with the governing party, although sparked by Recruit, was fueled by unpopular changes in tax and agricultural policies and the unexpected choice of Mr. Uno. Newspaper polls indicated that he enjoyed less popular support at the start of his term — 22 percent, according to one survey — than any other postwar prime minister.

Although Mr. Uno was unimpaired by the Recruit scandal, his ascendancy was taken widely as an indication that promised political changes, due later this year, were unlikely to be meaningful. Accordingly, discontent has also mounted among Liberal Democrats, particularly those of the younger and middle generations.

Like the Recruit affair, Mr. Uno's subsequent troubles appear to have stunned Japanese political leaders. Both controversies involve practices long accepted by the Japanese electorate, and both are thus measures of the fundamental political and psychological changes that have accompanied Japan's rapid rise to affluence.

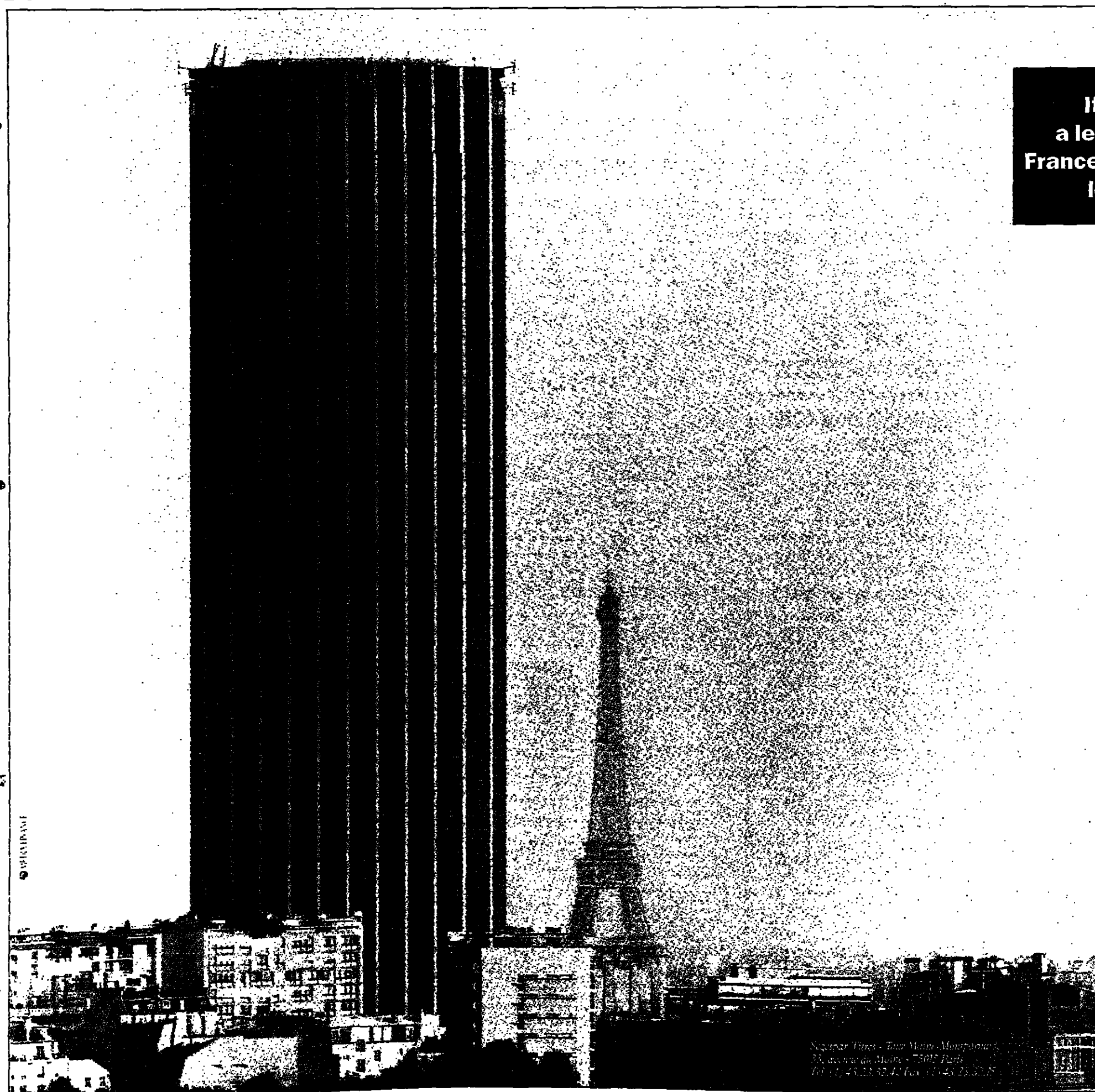
"The rules have changed, and nobody in the leadership seems to understand the new ones," a legislative source said. "What used to be O.K. no longer is, whether it's playing around with women, taking bribes or consorting with the underworld."

Opposition leaders view the July polls as a turning point. Their spokesmen said Wednesday that the elections were likely to mark a permanent loosening of the governing party's long grip on power.

At the same time, it is apparent that many traditional supporters of the Liberal Democrats will either abstain or vote against the party without enthusiasm for its opponents. This suggests that the Liberal Democrats may eventually rebound sharply, as they have from previous scandals.



Manae Kubota, a Socialist, the first in the Diet's upper house to raise Mr. Uno's personal scandal during a session. The prime minister "treated women as pieces of merchandise," she said.



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In Seoul, It's Death Before Dishonor in Exams

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — It may seem like an odd way to learn a foreign language, but a student at the Jin Sung School here has written these lines in English, on an index card and taped it to his desk:

"I would rather die than live in dishonor. I would sooner die than live in dishonor. I would choose death before dishonor. I prefer dying to living in dishonor."

The lines reflect the all-or-nothing attitude inculcated into students at this special cramming school, created for youths who have failed college entrance examinations but want to try again.

The students and their parents realize that a university degree is virtually the only route to respect and prosperity in South Korea society, a nation that places an ex-

traordinary emphasis on education.

The drive to attend university has spawned "cram schools," many of them like Jin Sung, the Korean words for True Success.

Failure in college examinations can only be caused by laziness, the credo goes, and so success on the second try is attained through discipline, Korean-style.

Jin Sung's teachers and administrators carry truncheons, and they use them regularly to whack the backs of students who commit such offenses as being late for class, falling asleep or scoring badly on quizzes.

There is no clowning around when the teacher turns his back — television cameras are mounted in each classroom to allow supervisors in a control room to keep tabs on the students, and on the teachers, too.

Students sleep 24 to a barracks-style room and wear identical sweatsuits and headbands that say in blood-red ink, "Must Win." That is the school's slogan.

Jin Sung is not the dark, hidden underside of South Korea's college cramming schools. It is relatively well known, and its color brochure features several pictures of teachers hitting their pupils with the black truncheons.

The brochure calls the floggings "spiritual education" and boasts that the school has a special room for that. The flogging room, too, is pictured in the attractively designed brochure.

"To accomplish the required results in a limited period of time, we need this kind of spartan training," said Kim Hong Kyu, an administrator at the school, which has nearly 1,000 students. "They can-

not mentally discipline themselves — they need leadership. And so we are giving them this discipline as a compass."

Intensive schoolwork, based on memorization, has earned South Korea and Japan high places in the ranks of nations that produce students skilled in math and science. A recent survey indicated that South Korean students were outperforming American pupils by far.

But many South Koreans, including educators, view their system as failing in many ways. They say that cram schools like True Success are symptoms of the problems.

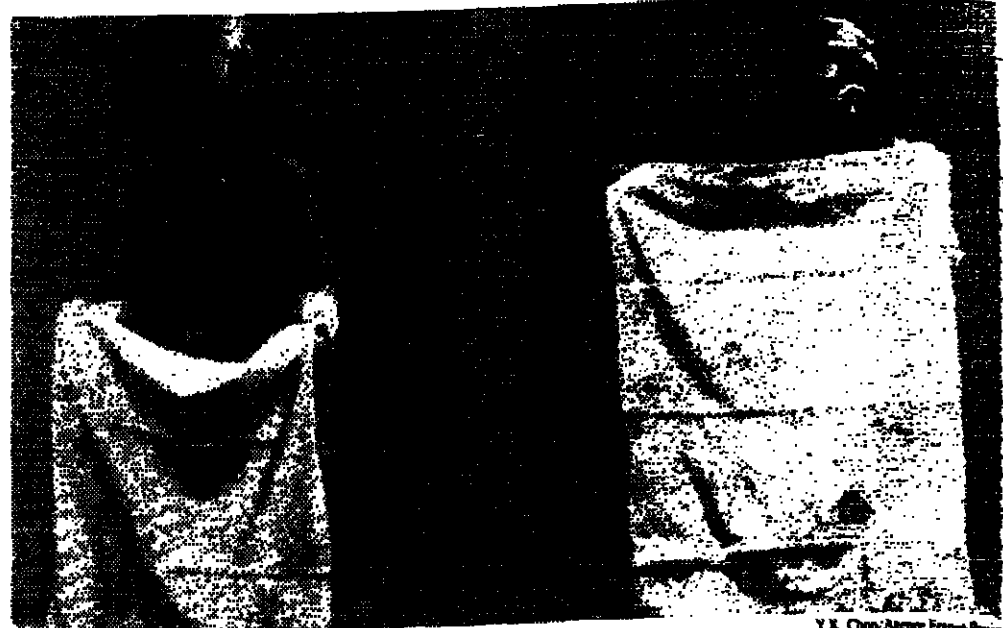
It is an intensely competitive system that creates enough pressure and guilt to drive many students to suicide. Nobody knows exactly how many, because the government does not keep statistics on that problem. But newspapers have

chronicled some of the student deaths.

For the youths who survive high school but fail to get into the college of their choice, life can become even harsher. During Jin Sung's 10-month cram program, students wake up at 6 o'clock for calisthenics, breakfast and an hour of pre-class study. They then formally start a 10-hour academic day.

The classes are seven days a week. They are interrupted once every three weeks with a three-day furlough and the students otherwise are not allowed to leave the school grounds. There is one week-long vacation.

The students do not complain. They know that their parents are paying tuition that amounts to about \$650 a month — or twice the average monthly wage in South Korea.



SECURITY BLANKETS — Policemen in Seoul shielding themselves with fire-proof blankets Wednesday in a clash with students who demanded the right to take part in a festival in North Korea.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Group Financial Controller

Arabic Speaker

Significant Tax-free salary negotiable: Saudi Arabia

Our client is a dynamic and highly prestigious Group, with substantial and diversified interests, involving a large number of distributorships and joint ventures with leading, multi-national manufacturing and trading companies.

Having recently expanded their already considerable business activities they now seek a senior finance professional with the vision and experience to make a significant contribution to their continuing success.

You will be directly responsible for all aspects of financial and management accounting throughout the Group. Specifically your brief will be to establish accounting policy and improve existing systems, formulate new planning and budgetary methods and produce regular financial

reports and management accounts to the Board.

You will combine an accountancy qualification with at least eight years' commercial experience, latterly at a senior level in an international company. Probably aged 35+, you will have the maturity and potential to deputise for the VP — Finance. Fluency in Arabic is essential.

Salary will not be a limiting factor for the right person and excellent benefits include free furnished accommodation, married status, transportation allowance, bonus, free medical care and paid home leave.

Please write — in confidence — with full career details to Ghassan Yazigi, quoting ref: IHT 1266/3, MSL International (UK) Ltd., 32 Aybrook Street, London W1M 3JL.

MSL International

HEAD INFORMATION SERVICES

Salary Range £22,645-£30,588 p.a.
(Regents Park)

The International Planned Parenthood Federation is the world's largest non-governmental organisation working in the field of planned parenthood and related health services, consisting of voluntary associations in 125 nations throughout the world.

IPPF views the role of its information services as central to the attainment of its objectives and is therefore seeking an exceptional individual to head its information services and lead its information effort. This will involve establishing productive relations with key people in the media, leading a small team of information professionals and developing information strategies.

Applicants should have substantial journalistic expertise, together with public relations and proven management skills. A strong background in development and population issues is required.

Please send full c.v. giving names of three referees to Michael Birch, Director, Personnel & Administration IPPF, Regents Circle, Inner Circle, Regents Park, London NW1 4NS by 21st July, 1989.



IPPF is an Equal Opportunities employer

English-language Editors

required to edit reports on Eastern Europe for research department of Radio Free Europe in Munich. Applicants must be native English speakers with a university education. The ideal candidates will have editing experience, a knowledge of current international and East European affairs, and experience with Macintosh-computers and in formatting with Pagemaker. Please apply in writing to:

RFE/RL, Inc., Personnel Department
Oettingenstr. 67, 8000 Munich 22

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

FRENCH GENERAL MANAGER CAN BE YOUR AMBASSADOR IN EUROPE

I have successful and prestigious start-up experience in the European computer market. 39 years, accustomed to working with and reporting to American firms, I have created computer companies in France, Italy and Spain, and have started activities in Holland, Greece, Africa and the Middle East.

I'm a winner, ambitious and ready to take on a new challenge.

If this challenge is also yours, you may contact me on 33 1/30 43 80 83, or write to: Box D265, 181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92621 Neuilly Cedex (France).

U.S. ATTORNEY IN EUROPE
31, honors degree from good school, 3 years U.S. law firm experience, seeks Europe-based associate or in-house position in real estate/tax or banking.
Please reply to:
IHT, Box 2649, Friedriehstr. 15, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

FRANKFURT
German Executive, Ph.D.
Broad commercial experience in service industry, fluent English, basic French, seeks position or representation.
Please reply to:
IHT, Box 2649, Friedriehstr. 15, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

Unicef

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
With headquarters in New York and offices throughout the world, UNICEF is interested in qualified women candidates for the following positions:

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE OFFICERS

LOCATION: Positions are available in Burkina Faso and Chad.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Under United Nations/United Nations Children's Fund rules and regulations, to provide administrative, personnel and financial advice, guidance and support to the UNICEF country office and ensure proper application of UNICEF's administrative financial and personnel policies and procedures. Responsibilities include budget preparation, monitoring of financial expenditures, recruitment of local staff, local personnel administration, smooth operation of office services and procurement of office equipment and supplies.

QUALIFICATIONS: University degree in Accounting, Business Administration, Management or related field, and eight years of professional experience in administration, finance and accountancy in a managerial capacity. Supervisory skills essential. Professional experience with other United Nations agencies an advantage. Language proficiency in French and English. Computer skills essential.

SALARY AND BENEFITS: UNICEF as part of the United Nations common system offers competitive international salaries, benefits and allowances.

Please send detailed resume in French or English quoting reference AFRICA/ADMINFIN to:

Ms. Marie Calvis
Recruitment & Staff Development Section
UNICEF
3 United Nations Plaza, (4-5F)
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Due to the volume of applications we receive, we will only acknowledge those from short-listed candidates who will be seriously considered.

NOTICE: UNICEF IS A SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENT

Closing date for receipt of application: July 27, 1989

ASSISTANT MARKETING MANAGER INTERIOR DESIGNER

for a
Home Furniture Company
in
SAUDI ARABIA

A high profile home furniture retailing company is in need of dynamic, innovative, experienced, and high-energy Assistant Marketing Manager and Interior Designer.

ASSISTANT MARKETING MANAGER

This position is in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for a high achiever who is self-motivated and is capable of taking charge of key marketing and sales functions and activities; such as sales support, promotion and advertising, product management, physical distribution, marketing research and analysis.

Needed qualifications include a recognized university degree (preferably major in marketing), experience in sales and marketing, preferably in home furniture, analytical skills, and problem solving capability. Fluency in English is a must.

INTERIOR DECORATOR

Experience and university level qualification in Interior Design are the basic requirements. Candidates for this position are expected to be able to work closely with a wide range of customer tastes, come up with alternative solutions to customer problems, and to show ability in dealing intelligently with a highly demanding and fastidious clientele.

These positions are only for tough-minded, serious, results-oriented, and hardworking individuals that aspire to high achievement and are capable of working with a highly demanding management group.

Please send resume and a recent photo to:
File R 2105, P.O. Box 1120
Riyadh 11431 SAUDI ARABIA

CORPORATE COUNSEL

Europe

3M Europe S.A., the European coordination center of 3M Company, is seeking a qualified legal counsel for its Brussels office to coordinate European legal affairs and serve as Corporate Counsel, Europe.

- Qualified candidates must meet the following minimum requirements:
- fully degree legal education with outstanding academic record;
- fluency in English;
- minimum 8 years experience as in-house counsel with a multi-national company or with a European law firm practicing in the Corporate area;
- strong communication skills and ability to work harmoniously with people of different national and cultural backgrounds;
- currently resident in or prepared to relocate to Brussels.

Fluency in languages other than English is desirable as well as specific experience in EEC competition law, acquisitions, mergers, divestments, joint ventures and distributor relations. This position reports administratively to the Vice-President Europe and functionally to the corporate legal staff.

Please send detailed curriculum vitae, in confidence, to:
3M Europe, S. O'Doherty, 106 boulevard de la Woluwe, 1200 Brussels (Belgium).



STADT FRANKFURT AM MAIN

The Städtische Bühnen Frankfurt - Frankfurt Opera - Frankfurt Theater - Frankfurt Ballet are urgently seeking a

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

His competence should cover the technical planning, realization and handling of all productions normally performed in a large opera house. The theater consists of 3 internal performance stages and several large and modern rehearsal stages outside of the theater. All stages, internal and external, are supplied with various workshops within the theater.

We are looking for a high-powered, dynamic and experienced person who can put together a team of gifted, knowledgeable people, capable of dealing with the most sophisticated technical demands as well as the most sensitive artistic situation.

We are looking for a first-class person to function in a first-class theater.

The regulations for the equalization of women and men at the administration of the city of Frankfurt will find application.

With the same qualifications, serious handicapped persons will be favoured above others.

Please send your application and resume to:

MAGISTRAT DER STADT FRANKFURT AM MAIN
Städtische Bühnen - Generalintendant
Untermainanlage 11, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

PARIS PASSION

The Magazine Of The French Capital to keep pace with its new monthly frequency, it seeks two bilingual individuals with French writing papers.

BOOKKEEPER

experienced in French accounting practices for 20 years. All clear writer and accurate calculator. Starting July 1. Familiarity with SAP program desired.

OFFICE MANAGER/RECEPTIONIST

English mother-tongue, good administrative and communication skills. Adaptability, initiative and team spirit essential.

Send CV and photo (no phone calls will be taken) to:

PARIS PASSION
23 Rue Yves Toudy, 75010 Paris
Tel: 42.37.01.25

COMMUNITY/INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Specialist to work with UNICEF/World Bank program to bring clean water and adequate sanitation to the poor in developing countries. Immediate opening in Jakarta, Indonesia. Must be fluent in English. Excellent command of Bahasa Indonesia preferred. Assist project director with institutional development, finance and cost recovery, and promotional activities work with local government and community to plan, implement, and manage community-based water and sanitation programs. Post in other countries preferred. English/French and/or English/German. Excellent command of Bahasa Indonesia preferred. Assist project director with institutional development, finance and cost recovery, and promotional activities work with local government and community to plan, implement, and manage community-based water and sanitation programs. Post in other countries preferred. English/French and/or English/German. Excellent command of Bahasa Indonesia preferred. 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SCIENCE

When Cancer Drugs Fail: Tumor 'Barriers' Seen

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

A BASIC misunderstanding of the structure of solid tumors has led researchers into designing cancer drugs that are doomed to fail in many patients, a growing number of researchers say.

The problem applies to the new, highly touted biological therapies like monoclonal antibodies, as well as to conventional cancer chemotherapy.

The solid tumors arise in the breast, colon, lung and other organs, and cause most cancer deaths.

While many cancer treatments affect the tumors, often shrinking them considerably, most treatments fail to eradicate them.

The researchers say this is because the tumors develop barriers, including high pressure zones and collapsed blood vessels, that make it difficult for blood-borne cancer treatments to reach the tumor's inner core.

The work on tumor barriers provides "stunning insight" into why these therapies fail, said Dr. Ron Herberman, director of the Pittsburgh Cancer Center.

Although some scientists have been studying solid tumor growth patterns for almost 30 years, the findings are a surprise to many cancer researchers, who have been focusing their attention on the molecular or cellular level.

For decades, cancer researchers have simply developed drugs, put them in the bloodstream and assumed they would be carried to the tumor. Dr. Herberman said. Most researchers have given almost no consideration to how uniformly the drug is distributed once it reaches the tumor, he said.

Dr. Rakesh Jain, a professor of chemical engineering at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh

and a leading authority on tumor physiology, said very little attention has been paid to the physiology of tumors because "the research is very, very difficult."

The cancer researchers have recently grown more interested because they are trying to understand why some of the newest biological therapies have been disappointing in early trials.

Dr. Jain, who has been studying tumor structure for 15 years, published his findings in April in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*.

He noted that the barrier problem is particularly troublesome with therapies using products drawn from the human immune system, like monoclonal antibodies, interleukin-2, interferon and activated killer cells. Because immune system cells and molecules are larger than drug molecules, he said, they have an even more difficult time penetrating tumor barriers.

"Of course many tumor cells are resistant to treatment in ways not related to physical barriers," Dr. Jain said, but some biological treatments might be more effective if the barriers were taken into consideration.

"Dr. Jain is right," said Dr. Stanley E. Order, a prominent oncologist at Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore. "He is telling us that, if we want to kill tumors with a variety of agents, we have to appreciate the structure of the tumor, its innate physiology, separate from the rest of the body."

At a meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology in San Francisco last month, nearly all reports on large solid tumors and biological therapy were discouraging.

In the scores of clinical trials underway to test biological therapies, solid tumors have shown the least response, said Dr. Steven Ro-

senberg, chief of surgery at the National Cancer Institute.

Cancers of the blood system, like leukemia and lymphoma, seem more responsive to biological therapy, he said in a recent interview.

In addition, a small percentage of patients with certain skin and kidney cancers have responded to the newer therapies.

Dr. Jordan Guterman, chairman of clinical immunology at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, said that Dr. Jain's work may shift the way doctors think about biological therapies. Instead of using them in late stages of cancer when tumors are large, he said, it may be best to use them early.

Dr. Jain has found that a tumor goes through several growth stages. When it gets to be the size of a grape, blood vessels start to compress.

"For a long time physicians have been taught that tumors outgrow their blood supply," said Dr. Judah Folkman, a leading researcher on blood growth factors at the Harvard Medical School.

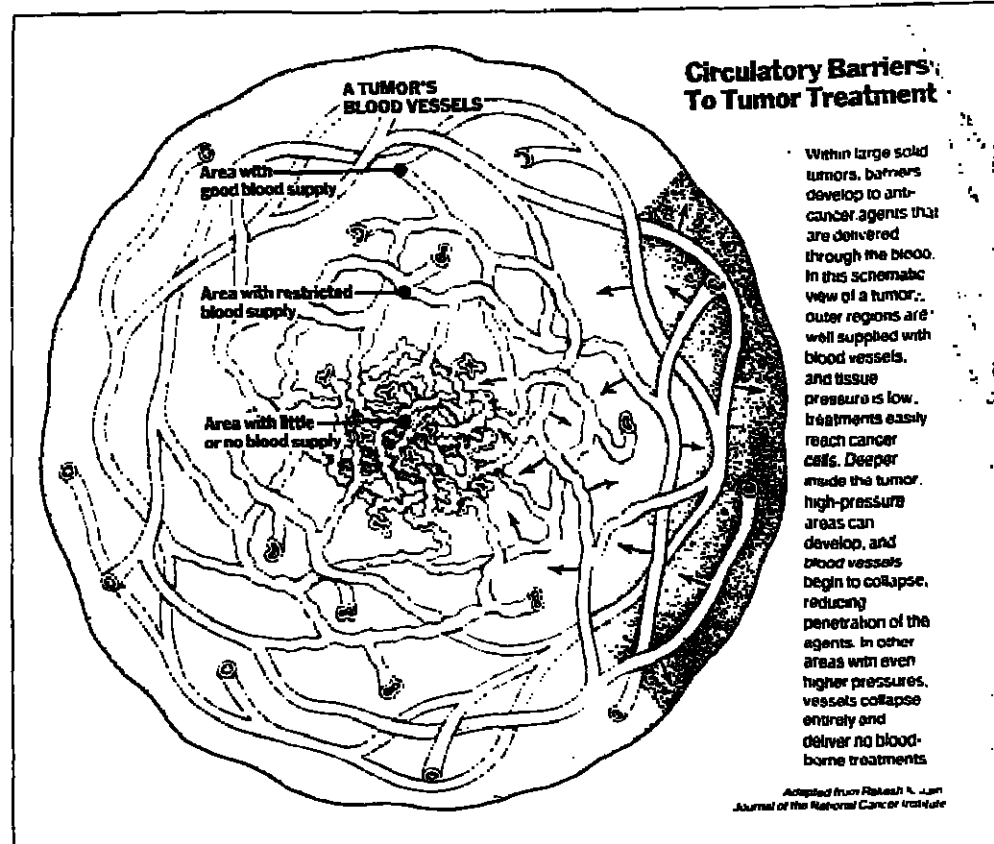
"That is not true. Tumors compress their blood supply. This compression makes it harder to administer drugs."

A few cancer researchers have begun developing treatment strategies that take the "Jain barriers" into account.

"Most people think a tumor is nothing but a collection of cancer cells," Dr. Jain said. "In reality, it is only 50 percent cancer cells. The other half are blood vessels and interstitial space." Interstitial space in a tumor, he said, can be likened to the space between marbles packed in a box.

No matter how biological agents are mixed and administered, they must cross a blood vessel wall and then cross the interstitial space to reach their targets, cancer cells.

By studying animal tumors, Dr. Jain has drawn a detailed picture of



low tumors are organized and has measured their biophysical properties.

The picture is chaotic, he said. Every tumor is different and there are different regions within each. Moreover, tumors change daily as they grow and rearrange parts. Most blood vessels inside tumors are highly disorganized as they take tortuous turns and grow peculiar attachments to nearby vessels.

In general, Dr. Jain said, as a tumor grows, its outer region recruits new blood vessels from surrounding normal tissue. It also forms several abnormal blood vessels of its own. As the tumor grows in a confined space, Dr. Jain said, many of the twisted blood vessels near the center of the tumor are crushed.

In turn, the tumor cells near the center appear to die, although they grow into active cancer if transplanted in other animals.

Black Uranus Rings Linked to Moonlets

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

UNSEEN moonlets being pounded to pieces by meteoroids are the source of the pitch-black rings around the planet Uranus, according to scientists at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Their conclusion—the latest attempt to explain the origins of planetary rings—also predicts that the same process will be found around Neptune when the Voyager 2 spacecraft arrives there in August.

The scientists' findings, published in the journal *Nature*, attempt to resolve a key question about ring systems, the bands of matter that orbit some planets: Were they formed in the same process that created the planet, or in some secondary upheaval later?

Observations made by Voyager during its 1986 flyby of Uranus indicated that at least one of the rings, and the two "shepherd moons" that orbit on either side of the ring, could not be more than 600 million years old. The rings and moons can orbit only for so long before atmospheric drag slows them and they fall into the planet. This means they cannot have been created with Uranus and the other planets when the solar system began about 4.5 billion years ago.

"Unless we are seeing Uranus at a special time in its history, this requires a continuing process to create the ring material," wrote the researchers, Larry W. Esposito and Joshua E. Colwell.

Edward Stone of the California Institute of Technology, chief project scientist for Voyager, said there is now general support for the be-

lief that planetary rings are not "primordial" creations born with the solar system, but are more recent developments.

"We expect some surprises at Neptune" because the rings there are incomplete arcs, he said. "One of the challenges is to learn what maintains them in orbit."

Although Voyager's cameras discovered 10 large moons, two new rings and several partial rings in addition to nine rings already counted as Uranus, they did not see any moonlets or other objects in any of about 4,300 pictures taken during the flyby.

"There was lots of material invisible to Voyager," Mr. Esposito said. The moonlets are very widely dispersed in space and too small for the cameras to see clearly, he said.

Voyager detected dust bands that the team says may be the only visible evidence that the moonlet belt exists. The dust would be released in meteoroid collisions.

Mr. Esposito predicted that similar pieces will be found around Neptune. "In saying this is a normal system, it seems a very natural mechanism for making the material for the rings." This process of collisional breakdown operates to some extent at Saturn, which possesses the most spectacular and famous ring system, and Jupiter, he said.

Further evidence for unseen moonlets was reported by another team, from the Institut für Kosmoforschung in Berlin. Researchers found signs of moonlets hidden within the rings of Saturn. Their presence is betrayed by variations in the density of the rings.

Changes That Are Good for Your Heart

By Sally Squires
Washington Post Service

LIFESTYLE changes—giving up smoking, exercising, eating a low-fat diet and reducing stress—may be as effective as drugs in reversing the effects of heart disease in a significant number of patients.

These findings from two new studies were presented at a joint session of the second International Conference on Preventive Cardiology and the 29th Annual Meeting of the American Heart Association's Council on Epidemiology.

In one study of 50 patients with severe coronary artery disease, Dean Ornish and his colleagues at the University of California at San Francisco Medical School tested the effects of lifestyle changes alone in reversing blocked arteries, known as atherosclerosis. Patients in the study had an average of five blocked blood vessels.

Participants in the study were randomly assigned either to a group in which they received standard medical care for heart disease—drugs, balloon angioplasty or surgery—or to a lifestyle-change group where they were taught to give up smoking, follow a low-fat vegetarian diet, modify stress and exercise three times a week. Patients in the ordinary-care group also made some lifestyle changes, which were more in line with the recommendations currently

proposed by the heart association. In addition, patients from both groups sometimes took medications to control high blood pressure or other types of heart drugs.

Dr. Ornish, who previously reported preliminary results from the ongoing study, said the most recent findings continue to show that "the majority of people who make comprehensive lifestyle changes demonstrate overall reversal of their coronary heart disease without using cholesterol-lowering drugs or undergoing surgery" for blocked arteries.

The results were confirmed by quantitative coronary arteriography, a procedure that measures the buildup of fatty deposits in blood vessels, as well as other tests. They suggest that the current dietary recommendations to reduce heart disease need to be more stringent, Dr. Ornish said.

For example, the patients who showed the most improvement adhered to a strict vegetarian diet, which eliminated meat, poultry and fish, and thus drastically reduced the amount of cholesterol and saturated fat consumed. Participants also switched to skim-milk dairy products, which were consumed in moderation, and eliminated all caffeine and the use of oils, including olive oil. "There is a myth being perpetuated that olive oil will lower cholesterol," Dr. Ornish said. "Olive oil raises total cholesterol, but it's not as bad as other oils."

In another major study, researchers found that lifestyle changes can also help reduce the need for medications to control high blood pressure—an important risk factor for stroke and heart disease. Drugs to lower high blood pressure often carry their own risks, including raising blood-cholesterol levels, hiking levels of blood fats known as triglycerides and raising blood glucose levels, which in turn increases the risk of diabetes.

For these reasons, the Joint National Committee on High Blood Pressure and others have recommended that the first line of treatment against high blood pressure should be non-drug therapy. But because many of the 40 million Americans with high blood pressure have difficulty adhering to lifestyle changes, drugs are often prescribed to keep blood pressure levels in check.

In the Treatment of Mild Hypertension Study (TOMHS), a five-center study of 902 men and women conducted by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, researchers are examining how much people with mild or moderate high blood pressure (those with levels of diastolic pressure between 90 and 104 mm) can benefit from different drug regimens compared to lifestyle changes alone.

Well-Preserved Galleon Found Off Florida Coast

By Jeffrey Schmalz
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida—In what archaeologists say may be one of the most important discoveries ever of a Spanish galleon, a ship from the early 1600s has been found off southwest Florida in 1,500 feet (about 460 meters) of water, a depth whose temperature and pres-

sure have apparently preserved much of the wooden vessel and its cargo.

A videotape made by a remote-controlled underwater vehicle shows dozens of amphoras, or large jars, on the deck, as well as a small cross and the ship's brass and silver bell, which was brought to the surface by the vehicle Friday. What

appear to be coins and silver ingots are also visible.

A private business group that found the ship and plans to salvage it believes it may have hit on a multimillion-dollar treasure. Archaeologists do not dispute that, but they say the find is even more important for its historical value. Although dozens of galleons

have been found, virtually all have been in shallow water, broken up and with their cargoes dispersed by storms and currents. Only one or two have been found relatively intact.

"If it turns out to be an untouched galleon, and it probably is, then this is a very important discovery indeed," said Mendel Peterson, former chairman of the Department of Armed Forces History at the Smithsonian Institution and former director of its underwater exploration projects.

"The importance of a site like this archaeologically is tremendous," said J. Barton Arnold 3d, former chairman of the advisory council on underwater archaeology to the Society of Historical Archaeology. "In a situation like this, where everything is pretty much like it was left hundreds of years ago, careful study could open a window to the past that we've never had before from a ship of this period."

The newly discovered galleon, whose name has not yet been established, may be the first of several to be found as new technology is employed in the search for treasure ships sunk in depths that had previously made them unreachable.

Seahawk, the Tampa-based high-technology ocean salvage concern that discovered the galleon, said Tuesday that it plans to begin searches this summer for six other colonial Spanish ships sunk off the east coast of Florida in the 1600s. Seahawk discovered the vessel last month.

New technology, using remote-controlled vehicles, makes it possible to bring up artifacts from a mile or more below the surface, compared with the 70- or 100-foot limit of the past.

Seahawk has established an association with two of the leading salvagers of colonial wrecks, Robert F. Marx and Barry Clifford. To offset accusations of plundering, it has asked archaeologists to advise it on how to handle the recent discovery. It says it will treat great pains to map the location of artifacts.

Herald Tribune

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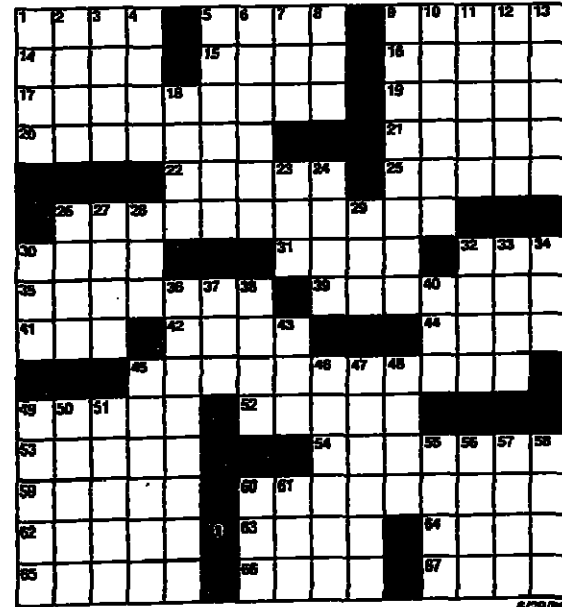
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- ACROSS
- 1 Publisher Bennett 1898-1971
 - 5 The Pequot's captain
 - 9 Dutch painter Hals
 - 14 Ravi into the Caspian
 - 15 In the bull
 - 16 Not phony
 - 17 What-do-you-call-it Emerson
 - 19 Mrs. Trump
 - 20 Where Humpty Dumpty sat
 - 21 Tiny creatures
 - 22 A lot
 - 25 Meat
 - 26 What-do-you-call-it Baker-Jones book
 - 30 Start of the Declaration
 - 31 Author Jaffe
 - 32 Is able
 - 35 Ears?
 - 39 Fortification
 - 41 Comical Olive



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- Solution to Previous Puzzle
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| FLOP | ACTS | PAPAS |
| LARA | CROP | ADOPT |
| OVERSHOOT | ROUSE | |
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| ENSHRINE | CREDITS | |
| EOS | SOLAR | |
| SCRIBES | MANAGES | |
| HAIFA | WRESTLERS | |
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- DOWN
- 1 Stephen King novel: 1981
 - 2 Moran of "Happy Days"
 - 3 Indian melody
 - 4 Diamond defect
 - 5 Type of recording
 - 6 Lal fly
 - 7 Citrus drink
 - 8 Hum bug?
 - 9 Humbug
 - 10 Soiled
 - 11 Hard rock
 - 12 Cube and Reds
 - 13 Hide
 - 18 Thomas or Horace
 - 23 Neither's partner
 - 24 Open - policy
 - 26 Part of Muffet's meal
 - 27 Make sound
 - 28 Here-there connection
 - 29 Cell letters
 - 30 He's on first
 - 32 Statesman called The Elder
 - 33 Graceful horse
 - 34 Umoot
 - 36 Conny stuff
 - 37 Ivy League
 - 38 Nomad's pad
 - 40 Place to get stout
 - 43 I.D. datum
 - 46 Lassee
 - 47 Aphorisms
 - 48 Flirts with
 - 49 Miles of movies
 - 50 Love, Italian style
 - 51 Hen
 - 55 Play things
 - 58 Light leap or bound
 - 57 Graph or pathic opening
 - 59 Saw
 - 61 I may have it
 - 61 Acapulco gold

BRITISH HOTELS

A Break, With Tradition

A New Lease on Life for England's Stately Homes

Visitors can still imagine the hunt trophies in the great hall — now the restaurant — or conjure up images of the silken swish of ballgowns on the grand staircase as duchesses sweep down into the ballroom where a palm court trio now plays. Indeed, the transformation of so many of Britain's formerly grand homes is curiously in keeping with their style.

In the days when large private incomes made work an agreeable diversion for the upper classes, society — and lots of it — was a major priority. So, with visitors firmly in mind, the stately piles offered accommodation on a scale so grand that it would make today's entrepreneurial hotel builders blanch.

These homes were, in effect, private hotels with a family atmosphere. For many of them, little has changed — the only difference is that today the guests invite themselves.

Hartwell House, near Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire — a long spit of a county shooting north out of London — is the latest acquisition of Historic House Hotels Ltd and, because of its history, quite a coup.

It was leased at the beginning of the 19th century to the exiled King of France, Louis XVIII. He held court in the library where, according to contemporary accounts, he reclined in a leather armchair on a raised platform while entertaining the assembled company with his erudite word games. It was in the same library that he subsequently

Cured of peculiar plumbing, dry rot and rising damp, many of England's stately homes have discovered a new vocation as luxury hotels.

signed the Document of Accession when the French asked him to return to the throne.

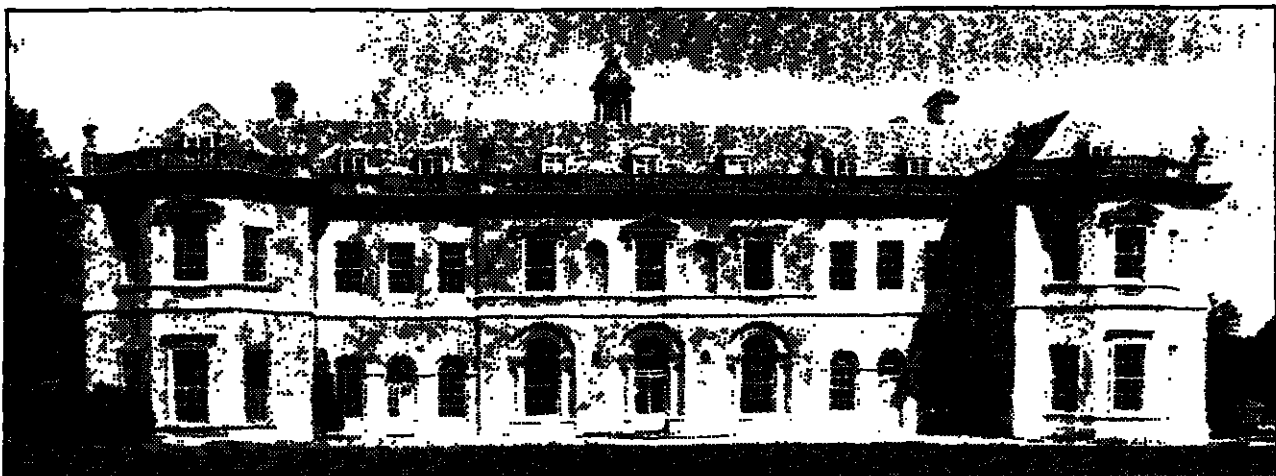
Now, after languishing throughout the post-war years since the last family to own it sold out, it has been fully restored into a 32-bedroom hotel with three suites. Future plans

by the same group include Bodysgallen Hall, North Wales and Middlethorpe Hall, York.

A little out of the ordinary, perhaps something of a surprise to the foreign visitor primed with awful tales about British weather, are the subtropical gardens of the Meudon

who were the peg on which Robert Louis Stevenson hung the plot of his novel *Kidnapped* — it was gutted during the 1745 rebellion but rebuilt a few years later.

It was run halfheartedly as a hotel during the postwar years, but it took an American couple to realize the full potential of its rambling wainscoted rooms and corridors, and its spectacular position in the bleak, dramatic Appin country overlooking Loch Linne toward the moun-



The Hartwell House hotel near Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, once home to an exiled king of France.

include the conversion of the stable block into a further 17 bedroom suites, a separate conference center and an indoor swimming pool.

Other historic stately homes similarly converted into opulent hotels

Hotel at Mawnan Smith, near Falmouth, Cornwall. This little southwestern corner of England enjoys a much better climate than the rest of the country, and Britain's most famous landscape gardener, Capability Brown, made the most of it when he laid out the eight acres that still surround this 300-year-old mansion.

Housel Bay Hotel, on the tip of Cornwall, claims to be Britain's most southerly hotel. Spectacularly sited above high cliffs overlooking the Atlantic, its former guests include George V, George Bernard Shaw, Harold Lloyd and Marconi.

Dating from Victorian times, when it was the home of Imperial Russian royalty, the Overmead commands a panoramic view of Torbay on the aptly named English Riviera. With its outdoor heated swimming pool, it is particularly popular for family holidays. Enjoying the mildest of English climates, it attracts an unusually wide spread of European nationalities and Americans.

More along shooting lodge lines, although an ancestral home in its own right 250 years ago, is Ardsheal, in the Scottish Highlands. The house fell on hard times not because of the poverty of its great family, but because of their politics. Once one of the ancestral manors of the powerful Stuarts of Appin —

tain of Ardsheal. Jane and Bob Taylor, living and working in New York at the time, stumbled on the old house while holidaying in Scotland.

Now, at the end of the long, winding drive, stands one of the best and most lovingly restored examples of Victorian architecture in Scotland. Visitors are greeted by a blazing log fire and a double malt whisky and food worthy of the surroundings: breast of quail with brandy grape sauce and wild rice, salad with Stilton, baked turbot with prawns. There is, of course, seafood aplenty, and the fresh Scottish oysters are a house specialty.

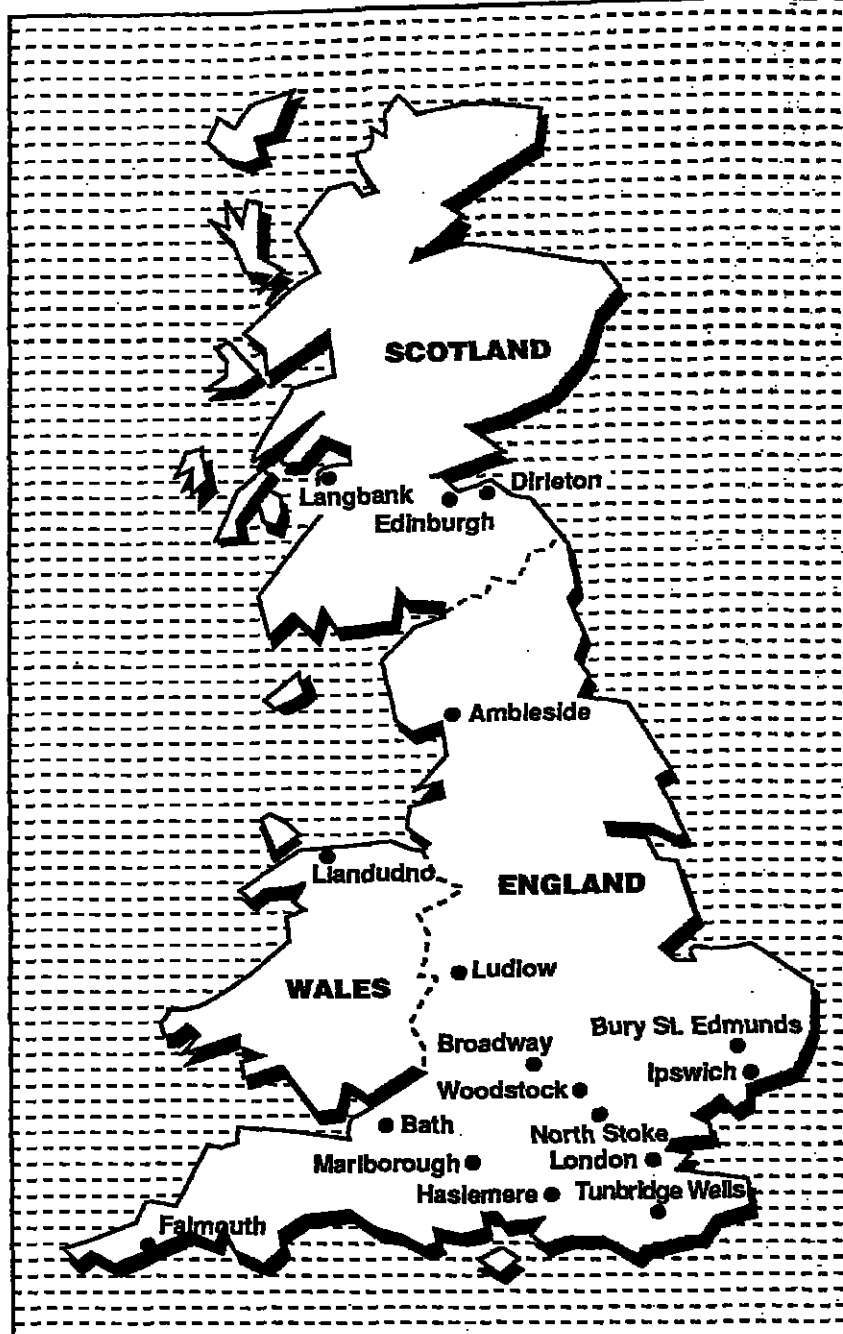
Haute cuisine is also a feature of Lythe Hill Hotel in Haslemere, Surrey, home of the Auberge de France restaurant, renowned for its classic French cooking. Originally a 14th-century farmhouse, the hotel features a peaceful location among National Trust lands and even boasts a four-poster bed dated 1614 in the Henry VIII room.

The Angel at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, an inn since medieval times, is an ideal touring base for visiting Cambridge and Newmarket and such unappreciated wonders as the cathedral city of Ely and medieval wool towns like Lavenham and Long Melford.

The Marlborough in Ipswich boasts proximity to the beauty spots of Suffolk immortalized by the painter John Constable and is only a short drive from Snape, home of the Alderburgh Music Festival.

Rothay Manor, an elegant Regency house, is situated near Ambleside in the Lake District, Britain's first National Park. Set amid the country's highest mountains and most picturesque lakes and valleys, this is an ideal walking center.

The Spring Hotel at North Stoke is associated with the renowned L'Ecu de France restaurant in London, Fourways in Washington, D.C., and Fourways Inn in Bermuda and matches these in its superb cuisine. It also offers a wealth of sporting facilities and a matchless lakeside site in the Thames valley, habitat of swans, wild ducks and kingfishers.



A guide to traditional hotels around Britain.

On the edge of the Cotswold hills in the heart of England, Whatley Manor lies in acres of peaceful gardens in an area of designated natural beauty. This is hunting country, where both Prince Charles and the Princess Royal have their private homes.

Overlooking the Evenlode Valley, The Manor is what its name suggests — a mellow 16th-century house on the fringe of a picture-postcard village. With only a dozen rooms, it can offer its clients the kind individual service that appeals to discerning tastes, including a restaurant that is noted for its English country house cuisine. Its location is equally appetizing: 40 miles from Oxford, even closer to Stratford-on-Avon and the beauty spots of Stow-on-the-Wold and Broadway.

Ivy House Hotel at Marlborough offers another base from which to explore the glories of the Cotswolds and the West Country. As a gentleman's residence on the main street of the town, it typifies the solid, comfortable country life lived by Britain's squirearchy in the old days. Today's owners, David Ball and Josephine Scott, have recaptured that atmosphere perfectly.

The house even has a touch of that marvelous eccentricity for which the nation's gentry has been so famous in the form of a fantastic Palladian-style extension added in the 19th century. Now it is the dramatic Garden Restaurant where Chef Neal Findlay presents his classic masterpieces — such as rouselle of smoked salmon filled with artichoke mousseline, served with a marinated mushroom and tarragon

aspic, and aiguillettes of lamb with sage and port wine.

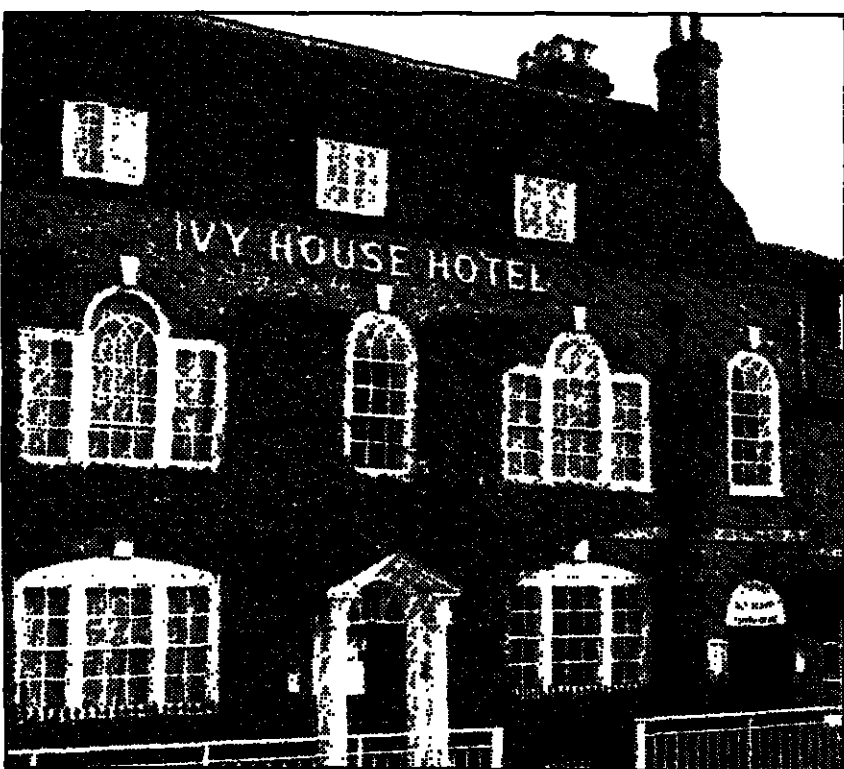
A similar tone prevails at The Spa Hotel, an elegant Georgian mansion set in 14 Kentish acres of landscaped gardens with lakes. The Spa is close to the Regency glories of Royal Tunbridge Wells and has its own leisure center.

Fringing a golf course, The Dorney House at Broadway, Worcestershire is a unique 17th-century house combining 20th-century comforts with traditional charm. It is within walking distance of Cheltenham's scenic race course and a short drive from Stratford-upon-Avon, home of the Royal Shakespeare theatre and, of course, the Bard himself.

The Feathers Hotel in Woodstock, only a short drive from Oxford, dates from the 17th century and is furnished with appropriate antiques. Right next door is the magnificent 2000-acre park of Blenheim Palace, birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.

Gleddoch House, Langbank, Renfrewshire, in 250 acres overlooking the river Clyde and Loch Lomond Hills, is one of the jewels of Scotland. Amenities include free use of the 18-hole golf course in the grounds, clubhouse facilities for squash, snooker, sauna, a coffee shop, a lounge bar and horse riding.

If golfing is your passion, the Open Arms Hotel in Dirleton, East Lothian must be your Mecca. No fewer than 12 first-class courses, including Muirfield, are located within ten miles. Several castles and stately homes are in the vicinity, adding further interest to this picturesque maritime corner of Scotland.



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ADVERTISING SECTION

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Home Away from Home in London's Leading Hotels

The foreign visitor to London expects to experience the authentic flavor and feel of the city; it is the ability to meet that expectation that characterizes the very best in hotel service. But, like hotels the world over, the very best also tend to be very exclusive. Even if your passion is eating hamburgers out of a bowl, you are unlikely to indulge it at Claridges unless you can persuade the Queen herself to book you in; the hotel only accepts reservations from royalty or its established clientele. Casuals aren't admitted.

There are, however, many other places in London where every eccentric whim is catered to without a murmur. Indeed, if you stay in any of them long enough, it is likely that your whims will be anticipated before you have them.

It's the Savoy's boast, for instance, that any lady should be able to sit down without checking that there's a chair beneath her; it is the staff's responsibility to cushion her fall.

The Hyde Park Hotel is no less attentive to detail. Situated in an aristocratic Edwardian block, it is decorated in the grand manner with high gilded ceilings, magnificent chandeliers, marble walls and Persian rugs. Modern-day comforts, such as air conditioning, are discreetly on hand, but in no way detract from the taste, tranquility and classical elegance of the setting.

The Showpiece function rooms on the ground floor enjoy natural light and provide an ideal location for prestigious business and social occasions. Comprising the ballroom and five other suites that can accommodate groups of 40 to 250 delegates theater-style, their various combinations can be used to create an impressive venue for anything from an international convention to a dinner party, cocktail reception, banquet or ball. Audiovisual equipment, simultaneous translation, secretarial support and technical services are also available, as are 19 private salons — each individually designed and opulently furnished in period style.

An English marquess, when staying at aristocratic Claridges, invariably orders fish and chips in the traditional manner. The hotel staff — who, of course, comply with guests' every request and eccentricity without a flicker of an iron-disciplined eyebrow — duly serve them, liberally sprinkled with salt, pepper and vinegar and wrapped in a copy of one of London's gossip tabloids.

The Goring Hotel in Grosvenor Gardens, whose restaurant attracts such distinguished diners as the Prime Minister, is the epitome of the small, family-owned hotel where similar standards have been set and handed down from generation to generation.

Today run by George Goring, grandson of the founder, the hotel was the first in the world to have a bathroom and central heating in every room. It stands in its own little haven, tucked unostentatiously away behind Buckingham Palace but within easy reach of the Royal Parks, theaters and the best shopping areas.

The Dorset Square Hotel is a perfectly restored Regency building

in a prime position in one of central London's best-known garden squares. Owners Timothy and Kit Kemp have created a superb period interior by dint of diligent hunting for fine antiques and oil paintings, and many of the rooms have working fireplaces. The bathrooms are a traditional mix of marble and mahogany. As a final, stylish touch, the hotel car available to guests is a chauffeur-driven Bentley Continental.

Timothy and Kit Kemp are now on the verge of opening a sister hotel, the Pelham, a converted aristocratic town house, which again has been furnished by the fruits of their forays to the best auctions. Each room has been decorated to their own designs and, as at the Dorset Square, the emphasis is on five-star service throughout.

Not all of London's hotels, however, are like gentlemen's clubs — nor would it be a good idea if they were, particularly from the point of view of the foreign executive seeking high-speed, high-tech business facilities, such as a conference suite, computers and sophisticated telecommunications.

The deluxe international hotels of

Park Lane — the Hilton, the Inter-Continental, Grosvenor — and a dozen others offer all these amenities and more, tempered with the older traditions of the Savoy and Ritz, which combine practicality with suave urbanity.

That magic formula prevails at The Waldorf, Aldwych, which is noted for its warm atmosphere and super public rooms, including The Palm Court, lit by a thousand tiny lights. It's particularly popular with Americans, perhaps because of its New York namesake.

The Westbury Hotel is equally popular with Americans, not least because of its Mayfair location off Bond Street, one of the world's most renowned shopping centers. A four-star venue with five-star service, its main conference suite can seat 120 delegates.

Evoking the same period, but a different ambience, the May Fair Inter-Continental in Berkeley Square recalls the elegant 1920s rather than the wild ones, with the sparkle of crystal chandeliers reflecting softly from the marble pillars and floors. It was inspected by King George and Queen Mary when it was opened in 1927, and that royal visit set the tone for the next 60 years.

Today the hotel has its own cinema, which doubles as a conference presentation room, and a theater that features highly successful West End productions. But perhaps most spectacular is the fabulous Crystal Room, the ceiling of which is seemingly studded from end to end with cut glass.



The Goring Hotel, London, on the doorstep of Buckingham Palace.

Making the Most of a Meeting or Conference

In a country where the natives stay in a hotel probably even less often than the sun shines, it's not surprising that British hoteliers have performed turned conference catering into a fine art. The sheer volume of conferring going on in the U.K. must add up to the greatest chat show on earth.

The conference organizer has a rich and thoroughly confusing number of venues to choose from, each of them a masterpiece, but each in its own individual style. They range from the high-tech, purpose-built suites in London to the intimacy and Gainsborough elegance of the drawing room in an old country house hotel.

The right venue can ensure a successful meeting; the wrong one can be the first step along the road to disaster. But what is the right venue — and how can it be found?

Firstly, a note must be made of particular requirements. A top-level management discussion group might need a small exclusive country hotel like Chewton Glen in Hampshire or the Lygon Arms, near Oxford, renowned for service and cuisine, where the chairman can fly in by helicopter if he so wishes.

The top priority could be a meeting room where highly confidential topics can be discussed. You may not need the more sophisticated elements of audiovisual equipment, but a round of golf could be a must and might suggest Gleneagles.

A regional sales meeting presents a completely different problem. The venue must be close to the motorway system, so that field staff's time in getting to the meeting and back into their specific areas is minimized.

An international conglomerate or a professional association may need a center for delegates from all over the world: London is significant as the midpoint between America and the Third World.

If any conference center hopes to attract a major international congress, then there are other essential criteria it must fulfill; it must have a

major airport, or be within close proximity to one, served by scheduled airlines; it must have an infrastructure of hotels of adequate quality and quantity within walking distance of the convention hall or connected by frequent local transport; it must have ample restaurants, recreational, cultural and shopping facilities for the leisure time of delegates and their wives. In other words, it is most likely to be a major city such as London.

Certainly London is the place if you're talking big. Conferences and meetings on the grand scale are the specialty of Grosvenor House in fashionable Park Lane. The hotel's elegant Great Room is just that — one of the largest hotel meeting rooms in London, capable of holding 1,800 delegates theater style, and offering better acoustics than the Albert Hall.

The Inter-Continental at Hyde Park Corner has a ballroom that can hold conference groups of up to 1,000 and can be divided into three separate suites holding 175, 225 and 600 delegates, respectively. Another ballroom venue for large gatherings is the opulent London Hilton, in the heart of Mayfair, which is conveniently close to Hyde Park, St James' Park and Green Park, and can host gatherings of up to 1,000.

Hilton International plans to spend £10 million (\$6.5 million) on refurbishments over the next two years, including the creation of the

new Executive Business Centre on the fourth floor. Perhaps the largest assembly room is at the Ramada Inn, West London, with a capacity of up to 2,000 theater-style.

Conferences take up the most expensive assets that any company has — people and time. One way of economizing on both is to hold meetings at an airport, particularly if staff are scattered nationwide.

Efficiency and facilities aside, another high priority for many conference organizers is beautiful surroundings. If time allows or the prime objective is to combine serious business with serious pleasure, then a country hotel can be the ideal venue. It can also offer the elegant privacy that is absolutely essential for high-level confidential meetings.

Select Country Hotels have specialized in turning old halls and

mansions into conference-oriented hotels set in superb countryside. They can be found from the north to the west of the country, but perhaps one of the most beautiful is The Priory in Bath. Built of Bath stone in Victorian Gothic style, its extensive grounds unfold behind high walls. The combination of a peaceful location and its proximity to a unique cultural center makes The Priory an ideal retreat for a very special board meeting.

Or, for the heady atmosphere of history combined with good audiovisual facilities, try the incomparable Lythe Hill at Haslemere, Surrey.

Initially a cluster of buildings around a 14th-century Tudor farmhouse, it is now a country hotel where a firm can book a self-contained section or share the facilities with others. Set in 14 acres of the

lush Surrey Weald on the Sussex border, it boasts its own croquet lawn, jogging track and a hard tennis court. Golf, horseback riding and trout fishing can also be arranged.

For a truly upmarket corporate conference, look at the facilities of the Barnsdale Country Club in the Midlands, set on the edge of Rutland Water. A separate conference suite of four meeting rooms and 24 luxurious bedrooms is close to the old country house set at the heart of 60 acres of parkland. Not only is every kind of water sport available, but this is right in the heart of English hunting country — the Quorn, the Cotswold and the Belvoir meet close by.

This advertising section was written by Alec Snobel.

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Situated in the historic market town of Woodstock,
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with antiques, chintzes, fresh flowers, books and
during the winter months blazing log fires. All the
bedrooms are individually decorated and have color
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ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Airline Deregulation: Is the Supernova Fading?

By PETER PASSELL

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The seats are cramped, the service is ragged and the bargain fares all seem to require 45 days' advance purchase plus a change of planes in Memphis, Tennessee. Is U.S. airline deregulation — the supernova in the free market's firmament — burning out? Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner is worried that competition is being undermined by factors ranging from mergers to computerized reservation systems to excessive market concentration at specific airports.

His views are reinforced by policy analysts, who have shown how large unincorporated carriers have used unconventional marketing weapons to overcome the cost advantages of smaller, ponemon rivals.

But two economists from the Brookings Institution, Steven Morrison and Clifford Winston, said the preoccupation with the decline in competition misses half the point. Much of the gap between expectation and performance, they argued, is a result of Washington's failure to manage the current scarcity of runways, gates and air traffic control with market-based incentives.

Their calculations show that market concentration can make a big difference in fares. For example, if a route loses one of two competitors, the average fare rises by about 30 percent. If a merger also reduces the number of potential competitors operating through an airport, fares on affected routes may rise by as much as 55 percent.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Winston estimated that six big mergers have added \$400 million annually to consumer costs. The main offenders: Northwest-Republic, Delta-Western, USAir-Piedmont.

The two economists recommend a number of measures to increase competition — notably a change in the law to permit foreign carriers to offer service on domestic routes. But they suggested that the talk in Washington about competition being on the ropes is overblown.

THE ANNUAL benefits from increased flight frequencies and lower fares on densely traveled routes, they said, is now about \$12 billion. And the most important factors limiting the gains are crowded airports and air lanes, not market concentration.

Deregulation helped to fill airports by making it easy for airlines to discount seats for leisure travelers. It also concentrated the use of runways and air traffic control systems at peak hours.

But the two economists say this huge waste of time and airplanes is not the inevitable result of deregulation.

Landing fees are primarily based on the weight of aircraft. But if fees were set instead to reflect the cost of delays to other aircraft, those who least valued the right to land at, say, 6 P.M. on Thursday, would change their schedules.

Airlines and owners of business aircraft that valued peak-hour landing rights the most would pay. Delays would be cut sharply. Valuing the time of travelers at \$42 an hour, the net savings nationwide would exceed \$3.8 billion a year.

If cost-based landing fees were supplemented by cost-effective investment in airport and air-traffic infrastructure, average flight delays would fall again and the savings would rise to \$11 billion.

The economic advantages of combining peak-hour pricing with an investment in concrete and computers are obvious.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Winston said that rationing runways efficiently at congested airports would require enormous fee increases. Such increases would not be popular with passengers or airlines.

But if runway capacity is dramatically increased, the fees needed to reflect potential delays to others would be much lower. The economists estimate that average landing fees would fall below current weight-based fees.

Concentration of
the market can make
a big difference in
air fares.

Top 10 Merger Advisers

ADVISERS	VALUE OF DEALS IN BILLIONS*	1988	1987
1. Morgan Stanley	\$58.8	3	3
2. Wasserstein, Perella	45.8	6	—
3. Drexel Burnham Lambert	45.2	8	8
4. Merrill Lynch	39.0	9	7
5. Lazard Frères	38.1	7	6
6. Dillon, Read	33.7	11	10
7. Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts	30.6	25	19
8. First Boston/C.S.F.B.J.C.S.	25.7	2	1
9. Shearson Lehman Hutton	10.8	4	5
10. J.P. Morgan	7.9	32	23

*Completed deals worldwide on which firms served as advisers, from Jan. 1 to June 23, '89. Source: Securities Data Company

First Boston's Exodus Fever

Departures
Are Tied to
'88 Merger

By Sarah Bartlett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Job-hopping has always been common on Wall Street, but First Boston Corp. has suffered more than its share of departures in recent months.

Those who have left include a senior executive in London, a core group of international merger specialists, the top energy team, and the heads of the equities, convertible securities, asset management and risk arbitrage departments.

Current and former executives attribute the shuffling to the effects of the firm's decision last year to merge with Credit Suisse-First Boston and to go private. They also linked the changes to housecleaning by a new management team that is more determined to respond forcefully to harsh industry conditions.

"There is no doubt that when you go through a privatization and a merger, particularly in a difficult securities environment, there is going to be some fallout," said William E. Mayer, chief executive of First Boston.



William E. Mayer, chief executive.

He added, however, that sometimes "people left where we would have preferred them not to, and in some cases, people were asked to leave."

First Boston executives say that they will be able to make inroads in the business despite the personnel losses. Not only does the firm have a very deep bench, they maintain, but it

See SHUFFLE, Page 16

Wells Targets Japan With Nikko Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The joint venture between Wells Fargo & Co. and Nikko Securities Co. to form a high-tech investment management firm is a bold attempt by the U.S. bank to crack the huge Japanese capital markets, analysts said.

Under the agreement announced Tuesday, the San Francisco banking company will receive \$125 million from Nikko to provide the partnership with the computer-based expertise that has made Wells Fargo Investment Advisors the largest U.S. money manager.

Nikko, one of Japan's Big Four securities houses, will provide Wells Fargo with access to Japanese clients along with the up-front money.

The deal offers Wells Fargo the opportunity to enter the Japanese market shortly before a change in the law opens Japan's pension investment management business to new competition.

Over the next decade, Wells Fargo estimated, Japanese institutions will invest \$300 billion to \$400 billion in portfolios managed under "passive," or long-term, strategies based on computer models and broad indexes.

Wells Fargo Investment Advisors manages \$70 billion for institutional clients, such as corporate and government pension funds.

In addition to the \$125 million Nikko payment, Wells Fargo will receive a 50 percent interest in the venture and will direct its

passive institutional investment activity to the partnership, which will have its headquarters in San Francisco.

The venture, which will also include the bank's Wells Fargo Bank Advisors Trust unit, will be managed by the existing Wells Fargo team, and its staff of 200 will become employees of the new entity, which has not been named yet. An office also will be opened in Tokyo.

The price represents nearly 10 times the \$13 million earned by the two Wells Fargo units in 1988. When calculated on the basis that Nikko will receive half the profit from the joint venture, the price values the units at close to 20 times earnings.

"The risk is really on Nikko's side because they are putting up the \$125 million," said Perrin Long, an analyst with Lipper Analytical Services in New York. "If you look at it that way, it is conceivable that Nikko might not recover its investment for five or 10 years."

Nikko has been marketing some investment products designed by Wells Fargo to its Japanese clients for two years. It also has been stressing the use of computer indexing strategies in a push to expand its money-management business worldwide.

Wells Fargo's investment subsidiary pioneered the use of indexing — investing in baskets of securities designed to match the

See WELLS, Page 16

Japan and U.S. Sign Phone Pact

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japan agreed Wednesday to sweeping changes in its telecommunications regulations to allow American companies to compete in its booming cellular phone and two-way radio markets, averting the threat of U.S. retaliation in two weeks for Tokyo's failure to honor a 1985 market-opening accord.

The dispute had exploded beyond the issue of telecommunications into a test of the ability of the United States and Japan to maintain an atmosphere of trust despite a myriad of contentious trade issues.

In announcing the new accord, reached early Wednesday morning, the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, sounded an upbeat note. She called it "an agreement between two good friends and allies" that should serve as "a precedent for the entire telecommunications market in Japan."

"The measures should provide immediate improvements for U.S. companies in those two high growth segments of the Japanese market," Mrs. Hills said. "There should be significant additional benefits when fully implemented."

She said she expected this agreement to be carried out, when the previous one was not, because it is drawn "in precise terms that provide a definite opening" for two-way radio and telecommunications services.

U.S. trade officials said part of his job was to persuade Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, to agree to change rules that kept foreign companies from competing on an equal footing with their Japanese rivals.

Motorola Inc., the U.S. company that complained Japan was not living up to a 1985 agreement to open its telecommuni-



The Japanese negotiator, Ichiro Ozawa, after a session of the phone talks.

cations market, expressed satisfaction with the accord.

"We're pleased. We hope it will represent a significant opportunity to open up the Japanese telecommunications market," said Albert R. Brashear Jr., a spokesman for Motorola.

The negotiations, which had been going on for nine days, almost fell apart at least twice. Last Saturday night, the talks broke off and Mr. Ozawa was reported ready to leave for Tokyo. But the next morning he called the chief U.S. negotiator, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative S. Lynn Williams, and suggested further talks.

After hopes were raised Monday that an agreement could be reached that night, the talks broke down Tuesday morning only to resume again that afternoon.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 28
Australia	1.216
Belgium	41.325
Canada	1.000
Denmark	1.366
France	1.666
Germany	1.936
Italy	1.936
Japan	163.6
Netherlands	2.203
Portugal	204.8
Spain	166.6
Sweden	1.366
Switzerland	1.455
Taiwan	20.48
UK	1.936
US	1.000

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich, relative to New York closing rates.

a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values	June 28
Australia	1.216
Canada	1.000
Denmark	1.366
France	1.666
Germany	1.936
Italy	1.936
Japan	163.6
Netherlands	2.203
Portugal	204.8
Spain	166.6
Sweden	1.366
Switzerland	1.455
Taiwan	20.48
UK	1.936
US	1.000

New York rates unless marked * (local rates).

Forward Rates	June 28
Canada	1.000
Denmark	1.366
France	1.666
Germany	1.936
Italy	1.936
Japan	163.6
Netherlands	2.203
Portugal	204.8
Spain	166.6
Sweden	1.366
Switzerland	1.455
Taiwan	20.48
UK	1.936
US	1.000

Source: Reuters Bank (London); Bank of America (New York); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Bank of France (Paris); Bank of Spain (Madrid); Bank of Italy (Rome); Bank of Japan (Tokyo); Bank of Korea (Seoul); Bank of Mexico (Mexico City); Bank of the Netherlands (Amsterdam); Bank of Portugal (Lisbon); Bank of Sweden (Stockholm); Bank of Switzerland (Zurich); Bank of Taiwan (Taipei); Bank of the United Kingdom (London); Bank of the United States (New York); Bank of Venezuela (Caracas); Bank of West Germany (Frankfurt); Bank of Yugoslavia (Belgrade); Bank of Zaire (Kinshasa); Bank of Zimbabwe (Harare); Bank of Argentina (Buenos Aires); Bank of Brazil (Sao Paulo); Bank of Chile (Santiago); Bank of Colombia (Bogota); Bank of Costa Rica (San Jose); Bank of Cuba (Havana); Bank of Ecuador (Quito); Bank of El Salvador (San Salvador); Bank of Guatemala (Guatemala City); Bank of Honduras (Tegucigalpa); Bank of India (New Delhi); Bank of Indonesia (Jakarta); Bank of Israel (Tel Aviv); Bank of Italy (Rome); 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SPORTS

Ellison No. 1 Pick in NBA Draft

Ferry, Elliott, Rice Follow; Lakers Take Yugoslavia's Divac

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Three years ago, when his Louisville team won the U.S. collegiate title, Pervis Ellison earned the rare distinction of being named the most valuable player of college basketball's championship tournament as a freshman.

Tuesday night, the 6-foot, 9½-inch (2.06-meter) Ellison became the first player selected in the National Basketball Association's college draft in Madison Square Garden.

Bill Russell, the Sacramento Kings' general manager, who was a continent away, used less than one minute of his allotted five to pick the defensive-minded Ellison.

That ended the mystery that began May 21 when the Kings won the lottery and the league's first pick.

After the selection of Ellison, who averaged 17.6 points and 8.7 rebounds a game for Louisville, the next five players taken followed the expected order of selection.

Danny Ferry, the 6-11 Duke star, went to the Los Angeles Clippers; Sean Elliott, 6-8 from Arizona, was taken by the San Antonio Spurs; and guard-forward Glen Rice of Michigan went to the Miami Heat.

The Charlotte Hornets, adhering to the wishes of their owner, George Shinn, who wanted the hometown touch, took J. R. Reid, North Carolina's 6-9 forward.

Vlade Divac, the 6-11 center of the Yugoslavian team that won the silver medal at the 1988 Olympics, went on the 26th pick to the Los Angeles Lakers, whose long-time

star at center, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, retired after this year's playoffs ended. Divac had been projected to go much higher, but because he does not speak English many teams were leery of taking him earlier.

His teammate on the national team, 6-11 forward Dino Radja, was drafted by the Boston Celtics on the 13th pick in the second round, the 40th choice overall in the two-round draft.

But in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the coach of the European Cup-winning team Jugoplastika said Wednesday that Radja might not be let go.

"He is still under contract with us," said the coach, Bozidar Maljkovic, who added that "if he wants to go, everything would have to be financially ironed out. I cannot tell now if it is possible."

The Chicago Bulls, active in draft-time trading for the third time in four years, had three first-round picks, Nos. 6, 18 and 20.

Using the first, which came from the New Jersey Nets in a 1986 trade for Orlando Woolridge, the Bulls took Stacy King, the 6-11 power forward from Oklahoma.

Then they took B. J. Armstrong of Iowa and Jeff Sanders of Georgia Southern, both guards. But before that, they made their second trade in less than 24 hours, sending 6-11 Dave Corzine to the Orlando Magic for 1990 and 1992 second-round picks.

Monday night, the Bulls had traded 7-foot Brad Sellers to Seattle for the SuperSonics' 18th pick.

The Indiana Pacers, picking seventh, took Florida State guard George McCloot; the Dallas Mavericks chose Louisiana Tech power forward Randy White and the Washington Bullets followed by drafting another player at that position, Tom Hammond of Georgia Tech.

The first real surprise came with the next pick: point guard Pooh Richardson becoming the first draft choice of the expansion Minnesota Timberwolves. Richardson, although highly regarded, had been rated behind Mookie Blaylock of Oklahoma and Tim Hardaway of Texas El Paso.

Blaylock went 12th, to the New Jersey Nets, one spot after the league's second expansion team, the Magic, took Illinois forward Nick Anderson.

The Celtics, with the next pick, chose 6-10 Michael Smith of Brigham Young, and Tim Hardaway of Texas-El Paso was selected by the Golden State Warriors.

The 5-11 point guard had moved up on the draft prospects list with an excellent possession.

Another surprise came when the Sonics used both their picks for players who were doubtful first-round choices.

With the 16th choice, acquired earlier Tuesday from the Warriors in exchange for Seattle's 1990 first-round pick, the Sonics took Dana Barros, the Boston College guard with the draft three-point shot. With No. 17, they took 6-10 Shawn Kemp, who never played college ball.



Yugoslavia's Divac was thumbs up on Los Angeles; Louisville's Ellison was No. 1 with Sacramento.



Photos by Ed Bailey/The Associated Press

Kemp, 19, had enrolled at Kentucky last year but was academically ineligible. He left school after pawning a gold necklace teammate Sean Sutton had said was stolen from him, although Sutton did not file charges, then transferred to Trinity Valley Community College in Athens, Texas, and opted for the undergraduate draft.

Sherman Douglas, the Syracuse playmaker, was picked by the Miami Heat as the first player chosen on the second round. His brother, Herbert Douglas Jr., 26, was arrested Tuesday and accused of first-degree murder in two drug-related homicides in Washington, D.C.

Ellison, asked when he knew he would be the first player taken, replied: "When the commissioner announced it, I had talked with Bill Russell, so I knew they were interested in me, but I was still surprised. Most of the players I was talking with today didn't have any idea who was going to be No. 1."

Speaking from Sacramento, Russell said Ellison, who can play forward or center, was picked "for his passing, shot blocking and defensive skills."

"Our decision was based on who is the best player for our team, position notwithstanding. It became clear to us that there was one player, more than any other, that would help the Kings most."

Ferry, who led Duke to three appearances in the NCAA semifinals, said, "I'm not 100 percent sure I'll be with the Clippers. You never know with trades." Bob Ferry, who is general manager of the Bullets, had tried to engineer a trade before the draft that would allow Washington to draft his son.

Although the Lakers are in need of a center to replace the retired Abdul-Jabbar, Divac is viewed as more of a forward in the NBA.

Asked what he had heard about Los Angeles, the 21-year-old Divac, through an interpreter, said: "It is the land of the movie stars and my fiancée is an actress. That's perfect." (NYT, WP, AP, Reuters)

PGA Moves to Ease Foreign Player Rule

By Gordon S. White Jr.

LIGONIER, Pennsylvania — The PGA Tour has taken its first step toward reducing the number of tournaments foreign members are required to play.

The tour's 10-player Policy Board approved Tuesday in principle a plan that, starting next year, would allow a foreign member of the organization to play a minimum 12 tour events a year instead of the present requirement of 15. Final approval of the rule is expected at the board's next meeting, in October.

The move was in response to a meeting two weeks ago between a group of leading foreign players and Deane Beman, the commissioner of the PGA Tour. Beman announced the board's action by telephone from Chicago to reporters gathered in Ligonier for the U.S. Senior Open.

(Nick Faldo of England, the U.S. Masters champion, said Wednesday in London that "it's a start and we'll meet again with Beman at the PGA championship." The Associated Press reported: "We're not sure about the plan but the ultimate goal is still freedom, for major winners." Faldo said.)

At the meeting two weeks ago, the foreign players — Faldo, Isao Aoki of Japan, Sandy Lyle of Scotland and Bernard Langer of West Germany — told Beman they could no longer comply with the requirement of 15 U.S. events as qualification for membership. Also at the meeting was Sew Ballesteros of Spain, who was banned from Tour membership because of his refusal to agree to the 15 tournament minimum. Two years ago, the policy board rejected the foreign player rule it moved to accept Tuesday.

Beman said one reason for the change was that other professional golf tours around the world are making appearance demands and that it had become difficult for players to fulfill minimum requirements without some relief.

The 15 tournaments now required and the 12 that probably will be approved include the three major tournaments in the United States, the Masters, the United States Open and the PGA Championship.

But in cutting the minimum, the PGA Tour will require foreign members who play in less than 15 tournaments to enter one selected by the PGA Tour itself. These select events will come from a pool of tournaments chosen by the commissioner. The pool is expected to consist of tournaments that are not well attended by the top golfers.

Officials to Study Claims of East German Drug Use

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ZURICH — The International Olympic Committee and the International Ski Federation said Wednesday they will investigate claims made by a former ski jumping world champion from East Germany, that all that country's top athletes are made to take drugs.

Marc Hodler, president of the federation, said he had raised the matter with Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC, who had handed it over to the IOC's medical commission, the newspaper Blick reported in Zurich.

Michèle Verdier, the IOC spokeswoman, said she could not confirm that but added that "I'm sure the president will ask the medical commission to study all that is said at the present time on doping. We are following all these cases."

Hodler could not be reached Wednesday.

Hans-Georg Aschenbach, who in addition to four world titles won the 1976 Olympic gold medal in ski jumping, has alleged in three articles in the Hamburg newspaper Bild am Sonntag that East German athletes are given drugs from childhood and that all the top athletes are obliged to use muscle enhancing anabolic steroids. Regular users, he has said, included swimmer Kristin Otto, figure skater Katarina Witt and sprinter Renate Stecher.

Aschenbach, 38, a sports doctor who defected to the West last year, in Wednesday's edition painted a vivid picture of how many young athletes are turned into physical and mental wrecks through too much training.

"For every Olympic champion there are at least 350 invalids," he was quoted as saying. He said that 90 out of every 100 children failed to make it through sports schools intended to develop world stars.

"There are girl gymnasts whose spines and ligaments have been so worn out that they have to wear a corset at the age of 18."

He added that "there are young people who have been so ground down by the intensive training that they are washed out mentally, which is more painful than a crooked spine."

Aschenbach's allegations are some of the most controversial to come out of the East bloc. Bild am Sonntag said he intended to keep quiet after his defection but broke his silence after East Germany refused to let his wife and two children leave the country last month.

Since talking exclusively to Bild am Sonntag, Aschenbach has avoided the press. Colleagues at the sports clinic in Freiburg where he works said he was on holiday.

Klaus Eichler, president of the East German sports federation, Wednesday denied the allegations. In three East German newspapers, he said that Aschenbach, who was a doctor for the national ski jumping team, had himself faced an internal probe for trying to dope ski jumpers.

Eichler said his organization strictly opposed drug use, backed moves for a world drug ban and carried out rigorous national checks.

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A Baby Boom

EAST BERLIN — East Germany may be heading for another record: the greatest number of top athletes pregnant at one time.

Long jump and sprint star Heike Drechsler is expecting a baby, according to the Berliner Zeitung newspaper, as are discus thrower Martina Hellmann and Dariusz Gamsky, marathoner Katrin Dörre, heptathlete Sabine John and 400 meter runner Dagmar Neubauer.

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Miami Crew Saves Man at Henley

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England — Miami Rowing Club's eight-man crew rescued a man drowning in the Thames after it had won its first race Wednesday on the opening day of Henley Royal Regatta.

The crewmen spotted two men and an overturned boat in the water as they turned around after rowing past the end of the course in the Ladies Plate.

"We turned back again and sprinted towards them after we heard shouts for help and saw someone throw a life ring in the river," said Casey Baker, the crew's number seven oarsman.

"Apparently the guys could not swim. One of them got hold of the ring safely but the other was trying to hold on to their boat. By the time we got there, he had gone under a couple of times and luckily we were able to pull him in with an oar."

"He said he was okay but he wasn't and I reckoned that, in another 30 seconds, he might have been gone," Baker said. "I'm not sure who he was but I'm only glad that we were able to help get him to the shore."

In the competition, most favorites had little trouble advancing, although Brown University was cut down as Temple University got a revenge and avoided a nightmare in a controversial thriller.

Temple, from Philadelphia, had been beaten in the 1984 final of the Ladies Plate by Brown, the Ivy League school in Rhode Island.

Each time the Temple eight tried to get away Brown came bravely back at them, reducing the deficit just a few feet. As the crews clawed for every scrap of advantage in a strong crosswind, several times they came close to clashing oars.

Although Temple was warned by the umpire for wayward steering, its cox could not bear the umpire's voice in the wind and the officials' launch had to accelerate right up behind the boats in order to separate the flashing blades.

"My crew are a gritty bunch," said Temple's coach, Gavin White. "They are not pretty, but they dig down in the dirt and bang it out."

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BOOKS

AND THEIR CHILD

SPORTS

Appeals Court Rules Judge Can Block Hearing on Rose

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — An Ohio state appeals court rejected Wednesday an attempt by major league baseball to block a hearing by the commissioner on gambling allegations against Pete Rose, manager of the Cincinnati Reds.

The ruling was the second court loss in four days for the commissioner, A. Bartlett Giamatti. On Sunday, Hamilton County Common Pleas Judge Norbert A. Nadel granted Rose a 14-day temporary restraining order that prevents Giamatti from holding a hearing or making a determination on allegations that Rose bet on his own team.

Nadel said Giamatti had "prejudged" Rose as guilty.

Baseball's lawyers asked the 1st

Ohio District Court of Appeals to nullify Nadel's order. But a three-judge appellate panel concluded Wednesday afternoon that it had no legal standing to intervene in the case because Nadel's order "is not either a judgment or a final order, which may be reviewed."

Baseball's lawyers could not be immediately reached for comment on whether they would pursue their appeal to the Ohio Supreme Court.

Lawyers for Rose had argued that the suspension of Nadel's order would allow Giamatti to immediately proceed with his hearing and would undercut the judge's finding that the hearing's outcome would be a foregone conclusion.

Giamatti's lawyers wrote that the commissioner has the duty "to deal with issues such as gambling

which affect the integrity of the game and public confidence in it."

Rose's lawyers also launched their defense against a sweeping array of accusations contained in the report on baseball's investigation of Rose.

In seven volumes of exhibits attached to the 225-page report by John M. Dowd to the commissioner, Rose is accused of:

- Trying to get involved in a cocaine ring to raise money at a time when he was making large wagers.
 - Threatening to injure a bookmaker when he didn't pay off on Rose's winnings.
 - Calling other managers to check on the status of their players before wagering on their teams.
- Some of the testimony in the exhibits was not made part of the report because it could not be independently corroborated by the investigators, although it is part of the documentation in the case.

Robert Fitzsim Jr., a lawyer representing Rose, said the decision to include all of the accusations in the documents publicly released Monday show the commissioner is being unfair to Rose.

"It's further evidence of the bias shown against Rose throughout this whole proceeding," Fitzsim said. "It's of no relevance to the issues the commissioner was supposed to be investigating. Why Dowd included it is totally beyond me."

Throughout the four-month investigation conducted by Dowd, both he and Giamatti refused to comment, or to allow their subordinates to comment, on any aspect of the testimony being gathered.

The reason the report became a matter of public record was that The Plain Dealer, a Cleveland newspaper, brought suit to make it so and the Ohio State Supreme Court ordered Nadel to do so or show cause why not.

Asked about the uncorroborated testimony, Giamatti said: "Exhibits normally accompany a report, as background data. My goal from the outset has been to maintain the complete confidentiality of the report and of its accompanying exhibits and indeed of the entire investigation, until there was a hearing on the merits, before me."

"As I have said all along, and will continue to say, I will have no comment on the report or its attached exhibits."

Paul Janszen, the man who provided investigation with many of the accusations contained in the report, also told them in February that Rose once told him he would "think about throwing" a game if he had enough money bet on it.

Rose has consistently denied betting on baseball games at all. The report to the commissioner, although finding Rose had bet on baseball and on the Reds, contains no accusation that he ever bet against the Reds.

Rose and his attorneys, who have called the report "error-ridden" and nothing more than a collection of hearsay, also have long contended that Janszen, a former friend who was dropped by Rose, is embarked on a vendetta to ruin the manager's career and reputation.

Janszen recently completed a six-month sentence for failing to report income from the sale of steroids.

Rose declined to comment specifically on the allegations Tuesday night following the Reds' 9-3 victory over Atlanta.

"In a couple of days, it'll all be over," he said. "We'll probably have a response next week sometime, around the sixth of July."

That's when Rose's lawyers are scheduled to appear again before Nadel, who ruled Sunday that Giamatti has prejudged Rose as guilty. Nadel barred Giamatti from deciding the case until the judge can hold a hearing on a request by Rose for a preliminary injunction. (AP, NYT)

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey
Pete Rose Needs Help

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During Derby Week last month, a person in Kentucky described Pete Rose arriving at a track in the past year and being whisked to a private room. The way it was described, Rose's son, Tyler, now 4½, was running around with \$20 bills stuck in his pocket. Occasionally, a bill would flutter to the ground, and an attendant would pick it up and return it to the parents.

"They just laughed and said it was no problem," the source said.

Pete Rose has a problem about money, if you believe the 225 pages submitted by John Dowd, the special investigator for major league baseball, that show Rose running up gambling debts of \$400,000.

Rose gambles on horses and he gambles on dogs and he gambles on college basketball. The evidence, admittedly from mostly shady types, is that Rose also gambles on his own sport and his own team.

By implication, Pete Rose also bets against the Reds. If the mysterious "Pete" bets on the Reds three games in a row and then does not call in a bet on the next game, what does that tell anybody privy to "Pete's" bets?

It means somebody does not have faith in good old Lefty that night, or that Sluggo's bruised toe is worse than the club is saying. For all his million-dollar contracts as a player, for his \$500,000 contract as manager today, Pete Rose never seems to have enough money.

In the midst of all his troubles, he spent a recent day off not with his wife, or with any of his three children, or playing a round of golf or a few sets of tennis, or planting geraniums, or reading Thucydides, any of the things we say we do if we could ever get a day off, but signing autographs for \$15 a pop in America's capital of despair, Atlantic City.

(But Rose is a good father. He said so himself, a few months back, when an old quack surfaced from his daughter, who said she had been emotionally neglected. No way, Pete insisted. He had just bought her a Mercedes.)

Even if Rose is less admirable the more we learn about him, there is reason to believe he went over the line only once he became a manager. As a player, he stuck that mug into the strike zone, waggled his brawny arms, and slapped doubles wherever the pitch strayed.

His compulsion was basic, and he smashed more of them than any other man-boy who ever played this game. Unless hard evidence comes out that Pete Rose let down as a player, he belongs in the Hall of Fame.

But when Rose's aging body wouldn't let him hit anymore, he had to find his buzz some other way. He thought he could call up bookmakers and gofers and place bets with them and get away with it, but he was wrong, as gamblers usually are.

Rose's employer is Marge Schott, a woman of strong values. Her silence is instructive: She is not screaming that her boy is getting a bad deal. But she also does not want to be the lady-with-the-dog-from-Cincinnati-who-sacked-Pete-Rose, any more than Norbert A. Nadel wants to be the judge-from-Cincinnati-who-let-baseball-sack-Pete-Rose.

In an understandable legal dog, Rose's attorneys have claimed that Giamatti is paid to make decisions exactly like this one, which was dumped in his lap: A member of middle management may have been giving away company secrets by gambling. Rose can be dismissed for that. Says so right on the clubhouse wall. In English and Spanish.

Some see this rule as hypocritical given America's preoccupation with state lotteries and off-track betting and casinos and other ways of squeezing money from people, but let's draw the line somewhere.

In these enlightened times, when somebody comes down with a problem such as gambling or drugs or alcohol, the accepted process is to order that person to get help.

The ultimate threat, in marriage and work, is divorce and dismissal. Players like Tim Lincecum and Lonnie Smith, who had drug problems, got help and came back to be model citizens.

Rose seems to be going through a massive state of denial. But when the courts eventually turn this matter back to the employer, which they should do, baseball should order Rose to seek treatment, the way one would like to think baseball would treat a secretary or a player or a league president.

A suspension of a full year would be in order, because the standards for management are high. If Marge Schott felt she could not send Rose out to manage her club again, she should have that right. Somebody else might want to take a chance on Rose, although that is a long way off.

According to those 225 pages, Pete Rose tossed and he lost. Now he should go about saving the rest of his life.

Injury Halts Jackson-Kingdom Duels

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Reuters) — Olympic silver medalist Colin Jackson of Britain has been forced by a strained leg to withdraw from Monday's grand prix in Stockholm and another race against Roger Kingdom of the United States, the high hurdles champion in Seoul.

Kingdom said Wednesday that he strained a muscle in the back of his right leg when he crashed into the eighth barrier of their race Tuesday night at the Lausanne grand prix, and that he will be forced to rest for a week.

Kingdom beat Jackson for the first time outdoors at an international match last Friday in Birmingham, England. Tuesday, Kingdom defeated Jackson in the year's fastest time, 13.13 seconds.

For the Record

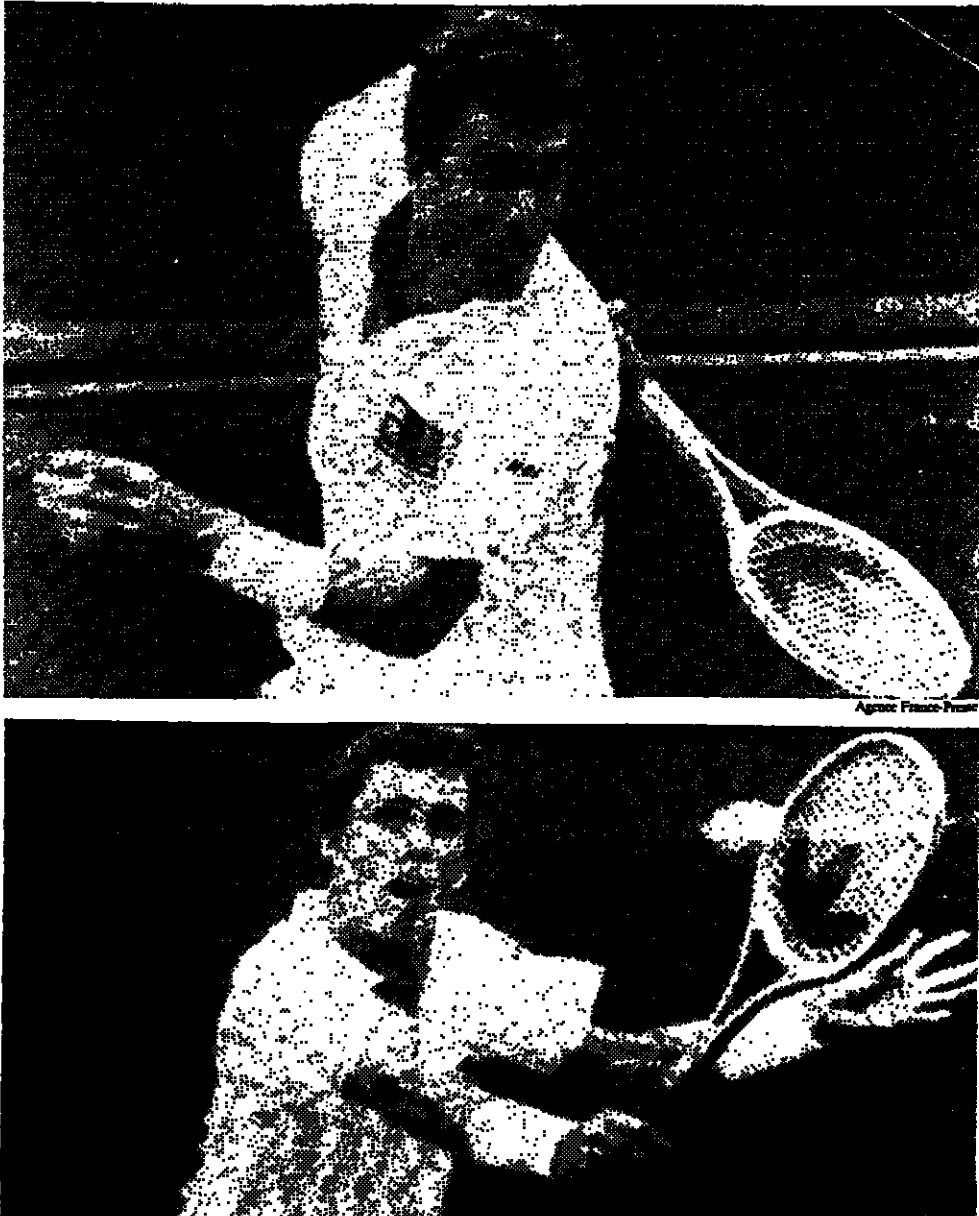
The murder trial of Carlos Marzán, the former world middleweight boxing champion, began in Mar del Plata, Argentina, with two witnesses testifying that they saw him beat his wife and throw her to her death from a second-floor balcony.

Stephen Roche, the Irish cycling star, has sold his home in Dublin and will live permanently in France, his manager said.

Quotable

Lee Trevino, asked where golfers would be without the money provided by sponsors: "I'll tell you, Julius Boros would be a bookkeeper in Connecticut; Arnold Palmer would still be in the Coast Guard, and I'd be back in Texas picking cotton."

John Talley, Detroit Pistons forward, dispensing some Motown philosophy: "This is America. You scratch my back, I'll scratch your back."



Ivan Lendl lost the first set but got all his shots going in the next three to defeat Ronnie Bhatham.

Notable Game for Blacks Makes Managers Gray

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The first major-league game between teams with black managers was indeed memorable. But because of what happened on the field, not in the dugouts.

Frank Robinson's Baltimore Orioles trounced Cincinnati's Toronto Blue Jays, 16-6, Tuesday in a rainy evening in Baltimore.

The game included 343 pitches, 24 hits, 18 walks and four home runs.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

At the end of the hot night, with temperatures as high as 95 degrees Fahrenheit (35 degrees centigrade), the Orioles had broken a three-game losing streak and had run their record to 42-31 and their lead in the American League East to 6½ games.

The heat was so awful that Mickey Tettleton, the Orioles' catcher, said: "By the end, both teams were just wanting to get out over with. What was the point of staying out there any longer? It was another weird one."

The Orioles broke a 13-year club record by drawing 15 walks. The Blue Jays also let in five unearned runs by making four errors, three by third baseman Kelly Gruber.

The Blue Jays let the game get out of control early. Mike Devereaux, who batted five times in the first five innings, led off the Baltimore first with a double. Former Orioles Mike Flanagan walked Phil Bradley, and Gruber booted Cal Ripken's grounder to let one run score.

Tettleton scored another one with a fly, Randy Milligan scored one with a double and Craig Worthington scored another with a single.

Boom. 4-0. In the third, the Orioles sent eight men to the plate and scored twice. They sent eight men up in the fourth and scored three times. They sent nine men up in the fifth and scored four. Their last shots were in the sixth when

Dwayne Bruce walked two before Tettleton hit a three-run home run. Milligan had four hits, his high in the majors, four runs and four RBIs. He would have had two home runs if right fielder Junior Felix hadn't slapped a drive back into the park in the first inning and left fielder George Bell hadn't leaped over the wall to snag another in the sixth.

And there was Milligan's third-inning double, a rocket that almost went through the left field wall, not over it.

Jay Tibbs gave the Orioles their first complete-game victory in more than nine weeks — albeit allowing 13 hits.

"He finished, and that's the important thing," Robinson said. "Our bullpen needs this rest, and he stayed out there when he didn't have his best stuff. It was another good night for this ball club. We've always been able to bounce back when it looks like we're starting a little slump."

"We just lost a ball game," Gaston said. "It doesn't matter if it was 30-1 or whatever."

Twins 11, Athletics 5: Kirby Puckett drove in three runs for the second straight game and Minnesota scored eight times against Oakland in the sixth inning in Minneapolis.

Mariners 8, Royals 0: Brian Holman pitched his first AL shutout — his second in the majors — and Jeffrey Leonard hit a three-run homer for Seattle in Kansas City.

Tigers 6, Yankees 5: Alan Trammell's two-run double in the bottom of the ninth rallied Detroit, with Lou Whitaker barely beating New York shortstop Alvaro Espinoza's relay to the plate to score the winning run. Steve Sax went 5-for-5 with a bases-empty homer that put the Yankees ahead, 5-4, in the eighth.

Brewers 5, Red Sox 4: Rookie Gary Sheffield went 3-for-3 against Boston ace Roger Clemens and



Robinson, left, and Gaston shared a laugh before the laughter.

drove in a tie-breaking run in the third in Milwaukee.

Angels 2, Indians 1: Jack Howell led off the top of the 10th with a homer in Cleveland to give California its fourth straight victory.

Rangers 5, White Sox 1: Texas rookie Kevin Brown shut out Chicago until the ninth inning and Jeff Kimmel, filling in for injured shortstop Scott Fletcher, drove in two runs in Chicago.

Astros 7, Giants 5: San Francisco was four outs away from its eighth straight victory over the Astros and a five-game lead in the National League West when Craig Biggio hit a three-run home run in Houston. That gave Steve Broderson his first loss in six outings since being acquired from Philadelphia.

Expos 3, Mets 2: Tim Lincecum's single against New York scored Nelson Santovenia with one out in the 14th in Montreal to give the Expos their fifth straight victory,

and Buck Rodgers his 500th as the Expos' manager.

Padres 5, Dodgers 3: Chris James' run-scoring single for San Diego snapped a tie in the 17th inning in Los Angeles.

Reds 9, Braves 3: Todd Benzenberger hit a grand slam homer and rookie Scott Scudder held Atlanta to two hits and no runs for 6½ innings in Cincinnati.

Barry Larkin extended his hitting streak to six games with three singles, which gave him 99 hits this year. He was 3-for-4 and leads the NL with a .365 average.

Pirates 5, Cubs 4: Andy Van Slyke and Bobby Bonilla hit consecutive run-scoring triples for Pittsburgh during a four-run first inning that gave host Chicago its fifth straight loss.

Phillies 4, Cardinals 2: Philadelphia rookie Dennis Cook allowed four hits in eight-plus innings and drove in a run in St. Louis. (WP, AP)

TENNIS Wimbledon

First Round
Peter Lundgren, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Second Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Third Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Fourth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Fifth Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Sixth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Seventh Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Eighth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Ninth Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Tenth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Eleventh Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twelfth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Thirteenth Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Fourteenth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Fifteenth Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Sixteenth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Seventeenth Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Eighteenth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nineteenth Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twentieth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-first Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-second Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-third Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-fourth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-fifth Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-sixth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-seventh Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-eighth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Patrick Kuchner, West Germany, def. Peter Aldrich, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Dan Goldie, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-2.
Kevin Curran (U.S.), def. Milan Stibrer, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Chris Bailey, Britain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Twenty-ninth Round
Sven Niste, Sweden, def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Vladimir Zverev, Yugoslavia, def. Vojtech Kost, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jeff Borger, U.S., def. Andrei Panatta, Italy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Thirtieth Round
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Nick Pietrangeli, Britain, def. Mark Kratz

